

# THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARY  
CAMBRIDGE

APRIL, 1732.

*A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.*

*Universal Spectator*, April 1. N<sup>o</sup> 182.

## *Love and Generosity.*



Correspondent, in this Paper, tells the following Story: *Florio* is one of the most accomplish'd Gentlemen of the Age, and has a large Estate: When he was about One and Twenty, he espoused the Lady *Cordelia*, who, besides Wit and good Nature, had a Fortune of 100,000*l*. and had only the Misfortune of being born some Years before him. All the Expressions of mutual Love and Esteem pass'd between them; and the Marriage was celebrated in the most sumptuous Manner, for several Weeks; Balls, Concerts of Musick, Assemblies, and Entertainments on the Water, being the Business of each Day.

But how uncertain at best, are all our Joys! For *Florio*, with his Lady, taking the Diversion one Evening at *Barn-Elms*, of a fine Concert and splendid Supper; amongst the rest of the Company there appear'd the charming *Sylvia*, who, with a Lady of her Acquaintance, made the Tour of the Walks: My dear *Florio*, says *Cordelia*, observe that beautiful Per-

son, how genteel is her Mien, and how ravishing is her Voice in Singing! Let us try to engage her to our Entertainment. *Florio* undertook to do it, whilst his Lady and her Companions listen'd to the Nightingale. He invited *Sylvia* to his Tent, and after a Turn or two in the Walks, he learnt her Name and Place of Abode, giving her the greatest Marks of his Affection. When they join'd the Company, *Cordelia* in a particular Manner express'd her Esteem for her, and how happy she should be in her Conversation. They now reach'd the Tent, and refresh'd themselves with a most sumptuous Banquet; the Night was spent most agreeably, whilst *Sylvia*, in her Turn, diverted the Company with the Charms of her Voice. In short *Florio* lost his Heart, *Sylvia* fill'd all his Thoughts; and she was no less enamour'd with his Wit and the Comeliness of his Person; and the Presents which he afterwards daily made her, at length overcame her Virtue. He now provided her a fine House, and settled 500*l*. a Year upon her.

*Cordelia*, in the mean Time, was sensible of what she had done; and when any inform'd her of the Intrigue, she would only answer, that it was no Surprise to her, for that her-

herself esteem'd *Sylvia*, and had been inadvertently the Occasion of *Florio's* Acquaintance with her; she would use several Arguments in Defence of them both, and shew'd little or no Uneasiness.

But now comes on a new Scene: *A Florio* by Means of the *Mississipi* Distractions was reduc'd to the lowest Ebb of Fortune; tho' his Lady's Jointure was, indeed, untouch'd. This made him reflect upon what he had done; and amusing himself one Day at the Chocolate-House, he met with an old Acquaintance, Col. *True-man*, who express'd the utmost Concern at seeing him so pensive, and having learnt from him the State of his Affairs, promised in the most grateful and generous Manner to assist him, and to furnish him with 1000*l.* immediately, if he would stay whilst he step'd to his Lodgings. He soon sent him the Money, and by the same Messenger begg'd his Excuse for half an Hour, while he would try to do him more Service. The Colonel knew the whole Intrigue between *Sylvia* and his Friend, and resolv'd now to see if she would demonstrate on this Occasion the Love she always profess'd to have for him: He therefore went and open'd the Affair to her, who appear'd inconsolable; but soon recollecting herself, Good Colonel, says she, in this Perplexity, I have the Pleasure of putting my dear *Florio* into the Possession of 20,000*l.* Here, take this Casket of Jewels. they are esteem'd worth 10,000*l.* and take this Box of Writings, containing his Settlement of 500*l.* a Year upon me, and tell him I am proud of having been a faithful Steward for him: I only wish his Lady would excuse my Inadvertency, and I would instantly retire to a Nunnery that I might never more offend her.

The Colonel immediately return'd to *Florio*, and acquainted him with this surprizing Act of Generosity; and the Lady *Cordelia* was soon in-

form'd of the whole Matter, who determin'd hereupon that they should all dine together, if possible. The Colonel with much Difficulty brought *Sylvia* to *Cordelia*, who, after they had been for a little Time in a Room together, introduced her to *Florio*: I am, says she, the Person that introduc'd you into *Sylvia's* Company, I forgive her all Offences committed against me; she has shewn her Regard for you in the Return of her Presents, which I cannot prevail upon her to accept of again; and as she is resolv'd to retire from the World, let us now be as pleasant as we can together, and thank the Colonel for his good Offices. But their Hearts were too full to eat much: *Sylvia* took her Leave, the Colonel was happy in what he had done, and *Florio* with his *Cordelia* liv'd in Pleasure all their Lives afterwards.

*Weekly Register, April 1. N<sup>o</sup> 103.*

*Of Matches made by Parents for their Children, without their Inclination.*

**T**HIS Writer tells a Story of a Visit he made to an elderly Lady of his Acquaintance: Being desir'd to stay till she return'd from Evening Prayers, he was led into the Dining Room, where he found a gay young Gentleman alone with her only Daughter; which made him call the Mother's Prudence in Question, that she should thus expose her Child either to be undone, or at least to have her Fame scandalized. However, he was resolv'd to satisfy his Curiosity in observing their Behaviour to each other; when he was yet more astonish'd to see the Gentleman only pay his Court to the Looking-Glass, and the young Lady lavish all her Endearments on her Squirrel, with such uncommon Coolness on both Sides, that he was ready to think they were married, and that the Match was kept secret for some Family Reasons. Whilst he was reflecting



flecting on these Things, and a profound Silence was observ'd amongst them, the old Lady came in: Mr. Birch, says she, this is Sir William Weaver, he is just return'd from his Travels, and is to be married next Week to my Daughter: I assure you they never saw one another before; and no Matter for that, for 'tis only for the Vulgar to be fond; People of Fashion have more Delicacy. In short she told him, Sir William's Father, and her Husband agreed upon this Match ten Years ago, and they both inherited their Fortunes only on this Condition. Upon this the Writer makes such Reflections as these: This fatal Necessity, of marrying whom their Parents arbitrarily chuse for them, leaves no Room for the Pleasure of Choice, for the Delicacy of Courtship, or the Fondness of Passion. Knowing it *must be so*, they are both as indifferent beforehand, as many others are afterwards: Thus they are sure of all the Misery of Marriage, without a Chance for any of its Happiness, and conceiving a mutual Aversion at first, have no other Hope of Comfort, but in a mutual Contempt at last. Thus the wise Schemes of their Parents only make the Misery of their Children; and the Union of their Fortunes is the Ruin of their Peace. If they have Sense, they will strive to conceal their Misfortunes; for the World is more apt to laugh than pity, and Sorrow can't relish either Compassion or Ridicule.

*Fog's Journal*, April 1. N<sup>o</sup> 178,

Of Religion.

ONE who signs himself *Philetus*, finds Fault with the *Universal Spectator*, sign'd *Sobrius*, of March 18, who defines Religion to be *the Pursuit of Happiness by the Practice of Reason and Truth*; which says he, is an uncertain and false Description of it: For Reason and

Truth may be taken for what any Man may take to be so; this Author giving us no common Standard to know it by.

Again, he says that *Severus is to blame for all voluntary Sufferings and Self-denials*, tho' the *Christian Religion* be a State of divine Discipline; and the Founder of it expressly says, that if any Man will come after him, he must deny himself. 'Tis true, he palliates this new Doctrine for the Taste of profest Christians, by adding, *where prudential Considerations do not demand it*: But what will be thought a *prudential Consideration*, in the Opinion of a *Deist*, is as uncertain at least as his Standard of judging what is human Reason.

He blames those who have the Forming of Religion in Men, for beginning with the Impressions of *Fear*: For *God is all Love, and means nothing but the Good and Happiness of all his Creatures, and cannot intend Misery or Pain to any of them*. An insinuating Argument, used to sap the Foundation of *future Punishment*, and to encourage such a Latitude in sensual Gratifications as every Man's natural Appetite suggests. He tells us before, *that God created Man's Senses and Passions, and provided suitable Objects for them*; not considering *Fear* to be one of those natural Passions, and to have its proper Object, as well as *Love*.

Besides, in the *Religion of Nature*, the *Deists* do not blame Parents for taking Occasion from the Fears of their Children, to bend them to Good, as the only Way to Happiness; yet *penal Laws* in the Church, or Civil Community, are judged *Persecution* and *Infringements* of natural Liberty.

This new Doctrine, which shews such an Antipathy to the Dread of the Deity, makes him charge the *distinguish'd Piety* of Women to their *tender and timorous Disposition*: Whereas, this Writer says, he should rather encourage them in their Devotion,

and celebrate their due Praises, for that which adds *spiritual* to the *natural* Beauty of their Sex, and deserves the Imitation and the Envy (if Envy could be innocent) of the Men.

He concludes, that he is as great an Enemy to Superstition as any Man, which he takes to be a *groundless Fear* and *needless Service* in Religion; but he is not for resolving the general Dread of the Deity, and the positive Duties of the Gospel into that Character, in order to pull down the *Fences of Establish'd Religion*, and to introduce Confusion, for the sake of indulging the vain pretended Liberty of human Nature.

*London Journal*, April 1. N° 666.

*The Causes of Corruption: Occasioned by the Craftsman of March 25.*

**M**R. Osborne says, there cannot be a surer Indication of a *weak and vulgar Mind*, than throwing out general Invectives against the present Age. To say that we are more corrupt now, than of old, is throwing the greatest Reproach upon Liberty and good Sense; for Slavery is better than Liberty, and Ignorance than Knowledge, if Men are more virtuous under the first than the last: But that is impossible. For where *Liberty and just Thinking* prevail, there must necessarily be more virtuous Men, than when they only *blindly submitted* to an Authority, which sooth'd them in their Vices, and taught them to commute for their Sins.

'Tis true, that Occasions and Circumstances produce some Vices in one Age, which do not arise in another. The *English* could not, till of late, like the *Banditti*, rob in Clans or Companies: The national Debts, contracted within these 40 or 50 Years, occasion'd several of these Companies; and Companies have stronger Inducements to be corrupt, and are more secure in their Corruption, than

single Men: Which is a very good Reason for *demolishing* all of them, which are not necessary to the Good of the Kingdom, as soon as possible.

The *lowering of Interest* has reduc'd the Fortunes of Thousands from a Hundred a Year to Seventy or Sixty; which has driven them to venture their Money in *Charitable Corporations* (impiously so call'd) for the Sake of *larger Interest*. Such have been the Causes of erecting Companies, and such the Causes of Corruption: But why must the People be arraign'd for the Sins of a few Men? Or, why must *one Gentleman* be singled out as the Cause of all this Corruption?

It is said, that the Body of the People generally judge right, because they judge by their Senses: But can they judge, that the Nation is more corrupt, because some Companies have betray'd their Trust? Can they judge by their Senses, that the *Gentleman* who is slander'd as the Cause of all this Corruption, is the *real Cause*? The *Ministry-baters* say indeed they have no Power to do good or hurt, but by their *Tongues and Pens*: But has not as much Mischief been done by the *Tongue and Pen*, as by Sword or Pistol, Assassination or Poison? Slander and Defamation have done terrible Things in private Life; but when maliciously employ'd against *Governments*, they are productive of infinite Mischiefs.

These Men may *talk and rail*, and *dream and roar* against Corruption: They may shew us a *Tree of Corruption*, and a *Man* in that Tree; but there is but one Way of cutting down this Tree; which is, Mens keeping themselves from Distresses by *Industry and Frugality*. The only Way to prevent Corruption is a virtuous Education, good Examples, strict Order and Government in Families, breeding up Children to *Business*, and inuring them to *Temperance and Labour*. But the Neglect of these, the Folly of Tradesmen in imitating the

Ex-



Extravagancies of Gentlemen, and the Growth of idle Men among us, bred to no Business, prepare us for any Wickedness that will supply those Wants, which our *Idleness* and *Extravagance* have created.

*Craftsman*, April 1. N<sup>o</sup> 300.

Remarks on the Reign of K. Charles I.

**M**R. D'Anvers having declar'd the Difficulty of saying any Thing on this Subject, without giving Offence to one of the two Parties who espouse the different Conduct of their Forefathers; that he abhor'd the Thoughts of designing to insinuate any general Similitude between *those Times* and the *present*; and that since the Disputes on this Subject had been lately reviv'd by some famous Sermons on Jan. 30, he thought he had the same Liberty of expressing his Sentiments; proceeds thus:

I think it is generally agreed, that the Foundation of those Calamities which broke out in 1641, was laid in the Reign of K. James I. who was strongly tinctur'd with Notions of *arbitrary Power*, which put him upon endeavouring to make himself *absolute*, and *stretch the Prerogative above Law*: He had also another dangerous Foible, of being govern'd by his *Ministers* and *Favourites*, against the general Sense of his *People*. He was absolutely manag'd by the Earl of *Somerset* in the former Part of his Reign, and *Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*, kept him in Leading-strings all the rest of his Life.

This *upstart, ignorant and domineering Minister* being raised almost at once from a private Station, by the Management of a *Court Faction*, contriv'd a most execrable Scheme of dividing the Nation into *two great Parties*; and having put himself at the Head of one of those Parties, and advanc'd *Laud* to the Mitre, he began to lord it over his *Master* as well as the *People*. When he had glutted himself

and his Kindred with Honours, Titles, and Preferments, he sold the rest to the best Bidders: Even *Bishopricks* and *Seats of Justice* were put to sale, and nothing was dispos'd of without ready Money. *Monopolies*, *Patents*

A and *Projects* of all Kinds were set on foot to raise Money; particularly one for the sole making and selling of *Gold and Silver Lace*, under the Pretence of which the Projectors, one of which was *Buckingham's Creature*, put off great Quantities of *Lace*, made of *Copper*, and other sophistical Materials; which rais'd a general Complaint, and occasion'd the Parliament to take it in Hand; tho' the Matter was so managed that the chief Author of this Iniquity escap'd with Impunity.

C Whilst *Corruption* triumph'd at Home, the Nation was reduc'd to the utmost Contempt Abroad, and was oblig'd to submit to the grossest Insults, without Reprizals or Resentment, under the false Notion of preserving the *Peace*.

D Whenever he found a Storm rising against him, he made Use of an Art to divert it, which has been commonly practis'd by all *bad Ministers*; that is, he would throw out a *Tub* to amuse the *People*, and turn off their Attention from himself. In these

E Cases he had no Regard to *Friends*, *Creatures* or *Relations*, if their Fall became necessary to his own Support; of this the Lord *Middlesex* was an Instance, tho' the King himself us'd all his Interest to save him, even by intreating his Pardon from the Duke. This began to open the King's Eyes; but he happen'd to die just at this Crisis, very seasonably for *Buckingham*, not without strong Suspicions of his being poison'd by him.

F King Charles I. succeeded his Father amidst the general Shouts and Acclamations of the *People*, which by a Partiality natural to all Men, he ascrib'd wholly to *personal Affection*; whereas 'twas evident that the general

Joy

Joy at this Time proceeded very much from the Hopes of *new Measures*: But, unfortunately for the Nation and the King, one of the worst Actions which any Minister was ever guilty of, establish'd *Buckingham* in fuller Confidence and Power under the *Son*, than under the *Father*; so that as he had the same *Minister* and the same *Council*, so he pursued the same *Measures*; by which Means he lost by Degrees the Affections of his People: And the Parliament resum'd their former Spirit, and pursued the *Minister* with Remonstrances and Articles of Impeachment, as follows:

\* That his *excessive Power* was the chief Cause of all the *Evils* and *Mischiefs* in the Kingdom.

\* That he has ingross'd a great Number of *Offices*, by ill Means, and procur'd *Titles* and *Places* for his *Kindred* and *Allies*, without their having done the State any Service.

\* That he has neglected to guard the *Seas*, and protect the *Merchants*; to which the *Decay of Trade* at Home, and the *Contempt of the Nation* Abroad are chiefly owing.

\* That he has been guilty of notorious *Corruption*, in selling *Offices* and *Honours*, and embezzling the *King's Treasure*, &c.

The Commons continued their Opposition against the Duke for several Years; but the King was resolv'd to protect his Minister at any Rate, being made to believe, that the *Violence of the Commons* against *Buckingham*, was secretly intended against himself, and that his Crown depended on supporting the Duke.

In the Midst of these Things, a bold *Assassin* on a sudden stabbed him to the Heart in a numerous Assembly: The King visibly lamented his Death, and continued all his *Creatures* in their Places.

Some Years after, Sir *Thomas Wentworth* (who was made Earl of *Stratford*) was gain'd over to the Court

Party, and from a zealous Contender for *Liberty* turn'd one of the most formidable Instruments of *arbitrary Power*. As he had much greater Capacities than *Buckingham*, so he improv'd upon his Schemes, and ripen'd them into a bloody Civil War between the King and his People. But he fell a Sacrifice by a Bill of *Attainder*, tho' the King comply'd too late, when the Jealousies of the People were so inflam'd, that all Trust and Confidence in his Majesty were destroy'd. Whether those Jealousies were justly founded or not, I shall leave to the Bishop of *Chichester* and his Opponents.

He concludes with an Observation, which he says naturally occurs upon reading the *English History*, viz. That for one Prince, who hath been undone, or reduc'd to great Distress, by his own personal Vices, we shall meet with ten, whose Reigns have been made unhappy, or inglorious, by the *Corruption*, *Ambition*, or *Treachery* of over grown Favourites.

Free Briton, April 6. N<sup>o</sup> 123.

This Paper contains a Letter to Sir *Ralph Gore*, Bart. Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, concerning a Proposal for a Subscription to erect a Trophy in Memory of the Victory at the Boyne.

THE Writer observes, that the Custom of perpetuating the Memory of Events by Pillars, Statues, &c. began very early; witness *Seth's Pillars* mention'd by *Josephus*, the Monuments erected by the Patriarch *Jacob*, the *Egyptian Pillars* and *Pyramids*, the famous Pillar rais'd on the Plains of *Marathon*; and how much the *Romans* gave into this Custom, almost every Page of their History shews. There are Instances of it also among the antient *Gauls* and *Germans*, and our own *Gothic* Ancestors; and old *Runic* Inscriptions have been found in the most remote



remote Parts of *Lapland*: And in *Ireland* the many cavernous Mounts dispers'd through all the Parts of the Kingdom seem to have been form'd with the like View.

A Custom thus embrac'd in all Ages and Nations, the barbarous as well as the civiliz'd, must be suppos'd to have some good Foundation in Reason. And indeed the Experience of many Ages has prov'd this Method to be one of the most powerful to cultivate Virtue and publick Spirit. Every new Trophy erected in a State inspires Passions, that may, in Time, administer Occasion to erect many others.

Most Men are mechanically affected with publick Edifices and Ornaments of all Kinds. The Care then of a State shou'd be to make this prevailing Inclination turn to the publick Emolument, by erecting nob<sup>l</sup> Works that may last for Ages, and prove of Entertainment to Posterity as well as to themselves.

He then answers the Objections taken from the Expence, and the Poverty of the Country; and says, that in some other Countries Expences of this Sort, instead of impoverishing, are rather found to administer to the Riches of the Publick. *Italy* and *France* are illustrious Proofs of this Assertion. The Inhabitants of modern *Rome* owe their Support more to the Monuments of antient Virtue there extant, which are visited by Strangers, who spend great Sums of Money on that Account, than they do to all the expensive Vices of that great Nest of rich and luxurious Priests, who reside there. And it has been often confidently asserted, that the vast Treasure laid out in building the Palace of *Versailles*, has been more than made up to the *French*, by the mighty Concourse of Strangers, who have been drawn thither to see it. However this be, polite Places will be most visited by Foreigners; and nothing gives a

greater Idea of Politeness, than the Grandeur of their publick Buildings, especially such as preserve the Memory of great and heroic Achievements.

No Arguments can be brought for these Designs in general, but what hold strongly in the Case now before us. No Nation ever ow'd more to a Prince, than *Ireland* does to King *William*. The Designs of our Enemies were not confin'd to the Destruction of our Religion, Laws and Liberties; but our Estates were mark'd out for a Prey, and our Persons for a Sacrifice. All the Protestants in the Kingdom, who had any thing to lose, were condemn'd unheard by King *James's* Act of *Attainder*. Upon this, as many as could escape, abandon'd their Country; and those that remain'd, either suffer'd the most merciless Treatment, or betook themselves to two defenceless Places, where mere Despair prompted them to undergo the greatest Calamities. The brave Defenders of *Londonderry* held it out to such Extremities, as perhaps are not to be parallel'd, except in the Siege of *Jerusalem*, or the more late one of *Isfahan*.

This was our deplorable State when King *William* first sent us Relief; which not proving sufficient, he came over the next Year in Person. In a few Weeks after his Arrival was fought the ever-memorable Battle of the *Boyne*; an Action in all its Circumstances, one of the bravest and most daring that we read of in History. This great Event proved a Day of general Goal-Delivery to one Half of the Kingdom; and our Deliverance was, notwithstanding all the Opposition given to it by the most powerful Monarch then in *Europe*, no less gloriously than happily completed in the Course of another Campaign. Can any one amongst us then be so base to grudge a small Expence, in order to express our grateful Sentiments

timents of so wonderful a Deliverance, and of the many Blessings we enjoy in Consequence of it?

There is but one Objection more that can be made to this *Proposal*, viz. that such Memorials tend to perpetuate Party-Disputes amongst a People too much divided already. But this, instead of being an Objection against it, is one of the strongest Arguments, not only for the Thing itself, but for doing it in the most grand and august Manner: For, in an Affair of this Kind, the only Parties that can be, are the Friends, or the Enemies of our present happy Constitution; and if any of the latter have hitherto artfully conceal'd themselves, this will be an Opportunity of making them known; and it would be of Use that their Country should know them.

He concludes with mentioning one Difficulty: It is propos'd that the Statue of King *William*, or some other Trophy, be erected, on one of the Banks of the *Boyne*, and on the very Spot where the first Attack was made; which is a Design perfectly in Taste: But as the vanquish'd Enemies continue still to be a numerous Body amongst us, any such Trophy will run a very great Risque of being defac'd, if not destroy'd, while it stands in an open Country: And to place a Guard upon a Monument of this Sort, would seem a very great Impropriety and Indecorum.

*Grubstreet Journal*, April 6. N° 118.

*Bavius*, in this Paper, concludes his *Animadversions upon Dr. Bentley's Preface to his Milton's Paradise Lost*.

IN Page 3. the Dr. says, 'the Copy was purchas'd for 10*l*. and (if a 2d Edition follow'd) for 5*l*. more.' From which Mr. *Fenton's* Account varies a little, viz. that the Payment of the 5*l*. depended on the Sale of three numerous Impressions. Which I hope, says

*Bavius*, for the Honour of the *Booksellers*, is a less true Account than the Doctor's.

Page 6. The Doctor declares 'I wonder not so much at the Poem itself, tho' worthy of all Wonder; as that the Author, ———, confin'd in a narrow and to him a dark Chamber, surrounded with Cares and Fears, could spatriate at large thro' the Compass of the whole Universe, &c.' To a Person who is blind, I imagine, that, with Respect to Contemplation, there could be no Difference betwixt a broad and a narrow Chamber. And as to the Circumstance of his Blindness, this is so far from increasing my Wonder at the unbounded Range of his Imagination, that it really lessens it. And so Mr. *Fenton* tells us, that *Milton* having treasur'd up such immense Stores of Science, perhaps the Faculties of his Soul grew more vigorous, after he was depriv'd of his Sight: And his Imagination (naturally sublime, and enlarg'd by reading Romances, of which he was much inamour'd in his Youth) when it was wholly abstracted from material Objects, was more at Liberty to make such amazing Excursions into the ideal World, when in composing his divine Work he was tempted to range

*Beyond the visible diurnal sphere.*

But how contrary soever the Doctor's *Preface* has appear'd to the Opinion of the Learned, they will not be so averse to the Conclusion of it.

Page 6, 7. 'Had these very Notes been written 40 Years ago, it would then have been Prudence to have suppress'd them, for Fear of injuring one's rising Fortune.' The Prudence of this could not be question'd, even tho' the Reason assign'd for publishing them now, had been omitted. 'But now, when 70 Years jamdudum memorem monuerunt, and spoke loudly in my Ears, mitte leves spes & certamina divitiarum; I made the Notes extempore, and put them



‘ them to the Press as soon as made,  
‘ without any Apprehension of grow-  
‘ ing leaner by Censures, or plumper  
‘ by Commendations.’ The Truth  
of this Matter of Fact, none who  
reads those Notes can dispute; but  
the Prudence of this Conduct, in one  
of so advanced an Age, will not be  
so universally acknowledged. For a  
Person, who, tho’ allowed to be a  
very learned Critic, was never ima-  
gined to be a Poet, to publish his ex-  
temporary, crude and indigested Cri-  
ticisms, upon the compleatest Poem  
in the *English* Tongue; to pretend  
to alter and correct it in every Page;  
to strike out a great many Verses,  
and to put in several of his own; this  
justly raises the Wonder, Scorn, and  
Indignation of all that hear it. This  
is to treat the Heroic Poem of the  
Great *Milton*, like the Exercise of a  
School-Boy; and infinitely exceeds  
the Audaciousness of *Zoilus* in his  
Animadversions upon *Homer*.

Then follows a bantering Paper,  
written not only in the Doctor’s  
Manner, but likewise in his very  
Expressions; which shews, that if  
his Art of Criticism be allowed, those  
Parts of the Poem he has left un-  
touched, as indeed any other Poem,  
may be altered, and amended after  
the same Manner. It is address’d to  
*Bavius*, and begins thus:

In the 4th Book of *Paradise Lost*,  
v. 677. begins this Passage.

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth  
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep:  
All these with ceaseless praise, his works behold  
Both day and night: how often from the steep  
Of echoing hill or thicket have we heard  
Celestial voices to the midnight air,  
Sole or responsive each to other’s note,  
Singing their great Creator: oft in bands  
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,  
With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds  
In full harmonic number join’d, their songs  
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven.

Then he is represented as going  
on thus: In my late Edition you  
will find I have made no Alteration

in these Verses, except *Hymning* in-  
stead of *Singing*, just to keep my  
Hand in Use. While they were un-  
der Consideration, I was in a good  
Humour, and a little drowsy: But  
upon a Revival I find them polluted  
with monstrous Faults, and a Desce-  
dation in all the Parts.

Then he goes on to alter almost  
every Word, and restore the true  
Reading; of which the following  
Notes are a Specimen.

V. 680. *How often from the Steep.*] *Steep* makes a Rhime to the penulti-  
mal Verse, which is carefully to be  
avoided. Better therefore *from the*  
*Tip*; or if *Tip* approaches too near to  
Rhime, it may be *Top*.

V. 681. *From the Steep of echoing*  
*Hill or Thicket.*] At first reading this  
strikes one as if it was the *Steep of a*  
*Thicket*. The Author must have  
given it thus. *How often from the*  
*Top of echoing Hill, or from Thicket*  
*have we heard.* The *e* in *we* is cut  
off in pronouncing, as usual before  
a Vowel; for *b* is no Letter. See  
*the Accidence*.

V. 682. *Celestial Voices to the*  
*Midnight Air.*] It should be *at the*  
*Midnight Hour*. He would have said  
*celestial Voices* just at 12 o’Clock; but  
he prudently considered that *Clocks*  
were not then invented.

V. 688.] *And lift our Thoughts to*  
*Heaven.*] Poor Poet, in Subjection to  
a saucy Editor, and ignorant Printer!  
*Songs* listing *Thoughts* is incongruous;  
it gives us the Idea of a Porter *lift-*  
*ing* his Burthen: It could not come so  
from *Milton*. As no MS. exists, a-  
mong other Words that offer, *wast*  
or *blow* may be proper, as *Songs* are  
made of *Air*: But I am persuaded  
the Author gave it *wing*.

Thus at length I have got  
through this Trash, this Stuff, this  
outrageous Nonsense; which yet has  
been represented as a celebrated Pas-  
sage. The whole now, wrought  
up to all possible Perfection, stands  
thus:

Several

Several Angels walk upon the earth,  
 And see, both when we wake, and when we sleep.  
 All these with celfest praise his works extol  
 Both day and night: how often from the top  
 Of echoing hill, or from thicket have we heard  
 Celestial voices at the midnight hour  
 Sole, responsive each to other's note  
 Hymning God the Creator: oft in bands [walk,  
 While they keep watch, or while half rounding  
 With delicate touch of instruments, with sounds,  
 And numbers full of harmony, their songs  
 Divide the night, and wing our thoughts to  
 heaven.

Bavius, I require you to publish  
 this instantly, as a short Appendix to  
 my new Edition.

Imprimatur, *Id. Feb.* Zoilus.

*Weekly Register, April 3. N° 104.*

*Story of an unhappy Marriage.*

A Merchant in an eminent Town  
 in the *British* Plantations, who  
 had acquir'd a handsome Fortune  
 and retir'd from Business, had one  
 only Daughter, *Eleonora*, of whom  
 he was passionately fond. She was  
 an agreeable and accomplish'd young  
 Lady, and when she attain'd her 20th  
 Year, her Father began to consider  
 of a proper Match for her. About  
 that Time, *Freeport*, a Merchant and  
 polite young Gentleman, return'd  
 from a tedious Voyage, and being  
 led by some Business to *Eleonora's*  
 Father, was at first Sight struck with  
 her Beauties; and she was soon not  
 less affected by his Accomplishments.  
 Thus mutually delighted with each  
 other, he ask'd her in Marriage of  
 her Father, who readily comply'd.  
 The happy Day was appointed, and  
 every Thing ready for so joyful an  
 Occasion; when *Freeport* was oblig'd  
 to hurry away to a Sea-Port Town,  
 150 Miles off, by the bad News of a  
 very rich Vessel of his being wreck'd  
 there upon the Sand. He took a  
 passionate Farewel of his intended  
 Bride, and comforted her and himself  
 with the Hope of a speedy Return.

But in his Absence, *Avaro*, an el-  
 derly Gentleman, the richest and  
 most powerful Man in the Province,  
 making a Visit to *Eleonora's* Father,

was smitten with her Beauty, and de-  
 manded her in Marriage. The Fa-  
 ther, dazzled with the Offer of so  
 great a Match, cut off at once her  
 Correspondence with *Freeport* by  
 Letter, and commanded her to marry

A *Avaro*; which she was at length  
 oblig'd with the utmost Reluctance  
 to submit to, and enter'd into Sorrow  
 and Matrimony together. Mean  
 while, *Freeport* wondering at *Eleono-  
 ra's* Silence, and impatient to be in-  
 form'd, return'd with the utmost  
 B Expedition: But how terrible was  
 the Shock, when he was told *she was  
 married, and could see him no more!*  
 Hereupon, in the deepest Despair he  
 shipp'd himself for another Voyage,  
 and resolv'd never to return till he  
 had forgot his own Passion and her  
 C Perfidy.

In the mean Time, this Marriage,  
 from whom *Avaro* expected the  
 greatest Happiness, proved the Bane  
 of his Peace and Comfort. *Eleonora*  
 only consider'd him as the Destroyer  
 of her Repose, and the Ruin of the  
 D Man she lov'd. His Daughter, who  
 had long been Governess of his Fa-  
 mily, took it ill to see herself with-  
 out Authority where she had been  
 Mistress, look'd upon her Father as  
 one that injur'd her, and treated *Ele-  
 onora* as an open Enemy. At last he  
 resolved to sacrifice the Daughter to  
 the Wife, and accordingly plac'd her  
 with a Relation. But no Behaviour  
 could make him tolerable to *Eleonora*,  
 or blot out the Memory of her un-  
 happy Lover: He often heard her  
 E sigh out his Name, and saw her  
 Tears for his Loss, which she was  
 sometimes unable to conceal. Enrag'd  
 at this, he chang'd his Conduct to  
 the cruel and severe, debar'd her  
 from Company, and insulted her  
 Misfortune. This Tyranny from  
 the Man she hated compleated her  
 F Woes, and made her desperate.

When several Years had pass'd in  
 this Manner, *Freeport* unable to con-  
 quer his Passion, return'd home; and  
 having



having learnt the Circumstances of the Marriage, forgave *Eleonora*, and thought of nothing but how to deliver her: Which he happily effected one Evening, when she was going to throw herself into the Sea, crying out, *I gave him to the Seas, and 'tis but Justice I should follow him.* After the tenderest mutual Transports, he conducted her to an Island of his own in the Bay, where they liv'd securely and pleasantly in mutual Endearments, and began to forget they had ever been unfortunate.

After several Months, *Avaro*, thinking *Eleonora* had made away with herself, took another Wife; and a few Days after the Marriage, was discover'd by the *Lovers* rowing in a Pinnace towards their Shore. The landing Place from the Bay was common to *Freeport's* House, and the House of Entertainment that the new-married Couple were going to, and a quick-set Hedge only parted the Gardens, at the Bottom of which was a Door of Communication to both. *Eleonora* could see them without being seen herself, and *Freeport* contriv'd to be reveng'd on his Rival, by dressing *Eleonora* in the Figure of a Ghost, who at Moon-light, when they went down to take Water, planted herself at the Bottom of the Hedge, and appear'd from behind it, crying out in a hollow Tone, 'You robb'd me of my Love, your Cruelty cut short my Days, and now I am forgot. Adieu! when we meet next 'twill be on other Terms.' Then she vanish'd behind the Hedge again, and *Avaro* and his Wife fainted away; but coming to themselves, their Slaves row'd them back to Town, where *Avaro*, not able to get over the Idea, took a Quantity of Opium, and thought Death more tolerable than Despair. The *Lovers* were extremely concern'd they had been so severe in their Revenge; they retain'd their Affection to the last, but the Memory of *Avaro's* End

struck a Horror on their Minds, which not even all the Sweets of mutual Love were able to overcome.

*Craftsman*, April 8. N<sup>o</sup> 301.

*Considerations on the S. S. Company.*

**A** Proprietor says, when I reflect on the Management of our Affairs, ever since the fatal Year 1720, it seems one continued Scene of Astonishment. That a certain Gentleman was scarce got warm in his Chair, before he discover'd that he design'd to make himself absolute, and engross the Management of the Company into his own Hands. That as his Power commenc'd at the remarkable Time of the Advancement of another Gentleman, so he began presently to copy his Example, by whose Influence he was chosen into this Employment. That in the General Courts he has always affected the same dictatorial Stile, and shewn the utmost Impatience of any Contradiction.

**D** I am really at a Loss, says this Writer, which to admire most, the great Modesty of this Gentleman, or the complaisant Submission of those, whom he hath treated in such a Manner for 10 or 11 Years. I should be glad to know one Instance of real Service he has done the Company. **E** What was his Conduct with Relation to the Bank? Did he prosecute that Company for the Performance of their Contract? Did he not, on the contrary, hold frequent Meetings and enter into private Negotiations with the Directors of the Bank, in direct Contradiction to this Company's Orders, not to treat with them, till they had made us some Satisfaction for their Bargain? — Has he, at any Time, given the Proprietors the least tolerable Satisfaction about the State of their Affairs? — When our Interest was reduc'd from 6 to 4 per Cent. did he not give it as a Reason, that we had suffer'd insupportable Losses from the Spaniards; and

and hath he not since told us, *that we are not one Shilling in Disburse on Account of Trade?* But when some of the Company, says this Writer, desired to *inspect the Accounts*, they were peremptorily refus'd, and even the *Directors* themselves were obliged to continue in their former Darknesh; which induc'd one of them to disqualify himself. At Length some Account of the Debts has been given; but what Account is it, says he, or how have they been contracted? In that most material Circumstance we are still in the Dark.

It appears undeniably, he says, by several Papers lately publish'd on this Subject, that at least 3,000,000 have been lost, or manag'd away in Trade, as it is call'd, since the Year 1720; he means, if the present Debt of the Company is 2,000,000, as it is generally calculated and represented.

'Till the State of the Company's Affairs is clear'd up, he thinks it ridiculous to propose any Methods for paying off the Debts; and that only the tamest Submission can induce them to consent to any Schemes for this Purpose, 'till they are satisfied *how the Debt was contracted*.

It has often mov'd his Indignation to see a Majority of Proprietors run so blindly into the Measures of a certain Gentleman and his Creatures; but when he considers what many of them are, he is not much surprized at it; for it is the Interest of *Brokers* and *Stock-Jobbers*, to keep Affairs in a State of Darknesh and Uncertainty, on which their iniquitous Harvest evidently depends.

It seems, he says, to deserve Consideration, whether the Irregularities a certain Person has been found guilty of in another Trust, ought to have no Weight with them; and whether a nice Inspection of his Conduct in *their Affairs* might not furnish with Materials for a Reprimand, at least, if nothing farther. He says, perhaps he should not have mention'd

this, if a certain little Scribbler had not endeavour'd to prevent an equitable Judgment upon it, by a scandalous Plea of *Party*; to which he replies in the Words of the Author of *Cato's Letters*, viz.

A 'The Honour of a *Party* is to adhere to one another, *right or wrong*; and tho' *their Chief* be a *Knave* and a *Traitor*, their Honour is engag'd to be honest to him in all his *Rogueseries* and *Treason*. And this is a War of Honour against *Honesty*.'

B *London Journal*, April 8. N<sup>o</sup> 667.

*A Vindication of the Revolution; occasion'd by one of Fog's Journals of last Month.*

C MR. Osborne says, when Principles of Bigotry and Slavery are scatter'd thro' the Kingdom; when little Slaves, such as a Defender of a late Sermon, say, *That both Law and Gospel forbid Subjects of the most arbitrary Governments to relieve themselves in Distress*; when some pretended Friends to the present Government advance the abject Principles of the *Stuarts* Reigns, and when its real Enemies publicly attack the Revolution itself; 'tis high Time for an *Englisman* to speak, and rescue those Patriots, who plac'd the Crown on the Head of the Prince of Orange, from the Odium of breaking in upon the Constitution.

E We know no Constitution but what secures Person and Property, by Laws which are the standing Measure of the King's Government and the People's Obedience. Allegiance and Protection are reciprocal: We owe no Allegiance where we have no Protection. But, when a Prince not only ceases to protect his People, but openly invades their Rights; when he says, *He may dispense with all the Laws of England*, and can find Judges wicked enough to declare, that the Prince may, by Law, dispense with all Laws; then such Judges ought all to be hang'd, and such a King sent like



like *Nebuchadnezzar*, to graze among the Beasts of the Field.

K. *James* broke the Constitution; and if there had been a Law (as was attempted in K. *Charles II*'s Reign) to forbid the Subjects to resist the Prince, tho' he broke the Constitution, it had been our Duty to break that Law, which would have dissolved the Constitution, and put a legal Monarchy on a Foot with the most arbitrary Tyranny. A Law not to resist the King when he breaks thro' all Laws, is against the great universal Law of Nature and Reason, which commands every Person, and all Nations, to relieve themselves when distressed, and to defend themselves, and Properties, against all Invaders.— And 'tis impossible, that the infinitely wise and good Author of Nature, should, by another Law or Gospel, command all People to be *Slaves*.

Such *Slaves* we should have been, had we not dethron'd K. *James*, and put the Prince of *Orange* in his Stead. 'Tis ridiculous to mumble the Matter, as some petty *Slaves* do, who found the Justice of the Revolution on K. *James*'s going away: For, if he had not gone away, we had a Right to send him away. All our Rights were invaded by him. He rais'd an Army without and against Law, to awe and terrify his People: Popery and arbitrary Power rid triumphantly over the Kingdom; and the whole Constitution was subjected to the King's Will.

It would signify nothing to talk of Limitations in this Case; since, when he was possess'd of all the Prerogatives of the Kings of *England*, he could not be contented, but broke thro' all the Laws at once, to make his Way to Popery and Tyranny.

Besides, it is impossible a Prince who is a bigotted *Papist* should ever preserve our Laws. 'Tis said indeed, that the King's Religion was only a Personal Thing; but we found it national, and it can't be otherwise:

For he who believes his Subjects are all damn'd, unless they are of his Religion, will certainly make them so as fast as he can; which as it could not be done without arbitrary Power, we were first to be made *Slaves*, and then *Papists*.

In this miserable Condition we sent for the Prince of *Orange* to deliver us; nor could we otherwise possibly save ourselves but by dethroning K. *James*, and setting up another King: No Matter whether this was done in a strict legislative Way, or no; for all Laws must give Place to the Reason of Things, or the Happiness of the Nation. The People of *England* made the P. of *Orange* King of *England*; nor is there any other Right to Power but Consent; the sole End of Government being the Preservation of the common Rights of Mankind.

The Law of Nature or Reason of Things obliges all intelligent Beings always to those Actions, which tend to preserve and make the Species most happy: But this Happiness would have been destroy'd; we must have lost our Liberties, our Properties would have been precarious, and depending on the Will of the Prince, had we not driven out K. *James*, and plac'd another King on the Throne.

This Way of defending the Revolution is alone solid and built upon a Rock; which, if constantly adher'd to, would put an End to all the absurd Doctrines of hereditary indefeasible Right, Right de jure & de facto, Right by Conquest or Marriage; all equally absurd and ridiculous; an End would also be put to the Pretensions of a simple Creature at *Rome* to be a King; and the present Royal Family would be establish'd on a Foundation which can never be shaken but by themselves.

*Grubstreet Journal*, April 13. N<sup>o</sup> 119.

THIS Paper is a Satyr upon the Neglect and Abuse of divine Worship. One who signs himself

self a *Free Briton*, says, that notwithstanding what a late Writer has advanc'd, he has been inform'd by Physicians, that there is no more Danger of getting the Piles at Church than at a Play-House; especially if soft primitive Velvet Cushions can A be had to sit upon.

Some Regulations, he confesses are necessary, for quieting the tender Consciences of those Dissenters passing under no Denomination, and for inducing them, once a Week, at least, to go to Church. And he hopes B this Work is in great Forwardness, since, as a former Correspondent has observ'd, the Use of *Lillobolero*, *Jumping Joan*, &c. is most reasonably permitted. He proposes therefore, that between the Services on Sundays and Holidays we may be C entertain'd, sometimes with a new Minuet, sometimes a Rigadoon, but above all a reviving Jig after the Sermon. And he would not have us restrain'd from the Violin, Hautboy, Trumpet, French-Horn, Flute, &c. D any more than the Organ, which is modern Music, when compar'd with some others. For,

————— long ago,  
Ere beaving bellows learn'd to blow,  
While organs yet were mute;  
Timotheus, with his breathing flute,  
And sounding lyre,  
Could swell the soul to rage,  
Or kindle soft desire.

Dryden's Ode on St. Cæcilia's Day.

He farther proposes, that there may be no vocal Music in Churches, unless *Italian Eunuchs* might be imported for that Purpose; and one or more plac'd in every Parish, to sing a favourite Song from one of our best Operas. He also proposes Dancing, that such People may be brought to hear divine Service, upon the Prospect of seeing it, as at present don't know what the Inside of a Church is like; and that Bashfulness may be no Obstruction, he is for allowing People of Quality to come in Masquerade.

The Sermon, he thinks, should be in the Manner of that very Reverend Divine, Mr. H——ly. The Prayers may be as they are; for no Body of Fashion has Leisure to attend them: Whilst they are reading, the Gentlemen are displaying their Snuff-Boxes, Rings, &c. and the Ladies are employ'd in adjusting their Dresses; and both Sexes in twenty other Amusements.

He knows Attempts have been made to deprive them of this Freedom, as well as that of coming into and going out of Church at their Pleasures, on Pretence of its hindering other People's Devotion. ——— Poor silly Creatures! says he, if they were to have their Ways, I suppose, we must not be allowed to go to above one Church in a Morning; whereas, with good Management, we may now pay Visits to four or five before Dinner, besides short Compliments to the Chapels and Tabernacles in our Way; and, if Occasion be, to two or three Meeting Houses.

He concludes, that he is certain, if the Divines would come into his Scheme, their Churches would be fill'd with the most polite People, and their Assemblies be accounted as entertaining and genteel as any others, not excepting even Masquerades and Operas.

*Free Briton*, April 13. N<sup>o</sup> 124.

#### On Parallel History.

F THE *Craftsman* has lately had Recourse to his ancient Method of defaming by *Parallel History*, (See Page 5.) wherein, as of old in the Tyrant's Bed, all Characters are rack'd and tortur'd, to make them agree to his political Standard.

G He may, if he pleases, compare *Copper-Lace* with *Copper-Half-pence*, the *W.* in *Wentworth* with the *W.* in *W—le*, the Circumstance of *Buckingham's* serving two succeeding Princes,



Princes, &c. and yet he will no more prove *one Minister* to be like *another*, than he will prove the People to be in the same Condition as they were 100 Years past.

If I were at any Time dispos'd to draw *Parallels*, yet when I behold the *great Patriot*, in Honour of whom these Attempts are made, I am forc'd to confess he hath *no Parallel*. His Giant-growth has made the greatest *Incendiaries* of Antiquity *Pigmies* in Comparison with himself. I am sorry I ever suppos'd poor *Pym* had some small Resemblance with him: *Pym* had not only Innocence but Virtue, if compar'd to him. To him *Clodius* was a Saint, and *Catiline* an Angel of Light. The Patriots who poisoned *Phocion*, who banished *Aristides*, who exil'd *Hyde*, who murder'd *John de Wit*, would all complain of Hardships, should I liken them to him. *Parallels* to him are *Libels* only on those to whom he is compar'd; he cannot be abus'd by such *Investives*.

Shew me the Man, vehemently accusing others of what he is guilty of himself, thro' Discontent and Disappointment breaking all Terms with his Sovereign; calling himself a *Whig*, an *old Whig*, yet taking into his Bosom not only the Heads of the *Tories*, but the Scum of the *Jacobites*, the Pretender's Refuse, perjur'd to all, and abandon'd by all; receiving him into his secret Cabals, and acting by his Advice in his open Pursuits; upon the Demise of his Prince, worshipping the rising Sun, and engaging to promote exorbitant Grants from the People; but reject'd herein, again violent against the Crown, and declaiming against less Grants, and smaller Revenues, than he himself propos'd; pretending the highest Zeal for the *Protestant Succession*, yet almost declaring the Throne vacant, imperiously telling the King's Ministers in Parliament, that neither he nor his Friends would support

the King's Service, unless the Measures he had dictat'd were follow'd; abusing his Friends, and his Prince, the People and the Laws; discouraging every Measure in Favour of his Country, and espousing every Prince abroad, who endeavour'd to distress it. Shew me the Man who could ever before be thus describ'd; or shew that there is no such Man among us now, and that this is only a Creature of the Brain; otherwise, we must conclude

None but *himself* can be his Parallel.

*Daily Courant*, April 13.

*Character of the Lord Burleigh.*

SIR William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, has been generally esteem'd the greatest Statesman and best Minister, that ever an *English* Monarch was serv'd by: But if the *Craftsman's* Maxims are regarded, *viz.* That the *Murmurs of discontented Men are a sure Sign of Malversation*; and, that the *Iteration of Complaints are a Proof of the Truth of them*; we must alter our Opinion concerning him.

He serv'd two of our Monarchs in the same Station; but a great Part of his Fellow Subjects were dissatisfied with the Measures of their Princes and the Advice of the Minister; and the whole Odium, as 'tis but natural, fell upon Cecil. Particular Clamours were vented against him, which blended with some bold Assertions of a general and unexaminable Nature, made up the Gross of the State Libels of that Age, as they do of the present.

Towards the Close of *Edward VIth's* Reign, the Duke of *Northumberland* found Means to send him to the *Tower*; and tho' his Innocence was sufficiently justified, yet the Memory of his Imprisonment was continually reviv'd by every Calumniator of his following Administration: One in a Libel against him, charg'd him, as a Crime, *that he*  
*bad*

had play'd at Nine-pins with him in the Tower.

Tho' he was descended from a very good Family, yet, when his Preferments came, he was call'd a *new Man*, an *upstart Politician*; and was derided, for that he, who came from a Country Stock, should pretend to manage Court Projects: And above all, his Expences and Manner of living were continually thrown in his Teeth.

A principal Objection to him was his *pacifick Disposition*; it being his Maxim, *That one Year's Peace was more advantageous to the Nation, than 10 Years of the most successful War.* Complaints of Depredations from the *Spaniards* were industriously propagated; he was called *Hispaniolized Statesman*, and 'twas insinuated he was corrupted with *Spanish Gold*. But this mov'd him not; he was of Opinion, that *the Merchants were made for the Nation, not the Nation for the Merchants.*

He serv'd *Q. Elizabeth* 40 Years, and his Counsels made her the happiest Monarch in *Europe*. She, in Return, protect'd him from the Malice her Service drew upon him; and confirm'd the Truth of that Observation, *That Princes, who would be well serv'd, must, when they have found good Servants, reward them with a constant Protection.*

Craftsman, April 15. N<sup>o</sup> 302.

Observations on some Passages in Voltaire's History of Charles XII. King of Sweden.

**A** *Nglicanus*, after having extoll'd this History, says, that by the Character he gives of the late Duke of Marlborough, viz. *that he was equally qualified for the Field and the Cabinet, and had learnt the Art of penetrating into Mens Thoughts, not only by their Words and Actions, but even by their Looks and Gestures*; he was in Hopes, from this Instance of Can-

dour, that the same Impartiality had been preserv'd in every Thing relating to the *English*, notwithstanding *Voltaire's* being a *Frenchman*.

He is sorry to find it otherwise in many Instances; as in his misrepresenting the *Swedish Conspiracy*, or designed Invasion of *England*, which he very invidiously (and he hopes fallly) imputes to the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden* from the King of *Denmark*, who had no Right, if we believe this Historian, to the Disposal of them. But this dangerous Conspiracy was at first happily discover'd, and afterwards totally defeated by the providential Ball at *Fredericksbal*, which put an End to the Life of that enterprizing Monarch, and secur'd us in the Enjoyment of our present Liberties.

He shall not take upon himself to determine, whether Mr. *Voltaire* has been just in this Particular; tho' he could wish he had suffer'd it to pass *sub silentio* at least: But he will do him and his *Hero* the Justice to own, that whatever might be the secret Motive to this Attempt upon *England*, the King of *Sweden* was evidently instigated to it by the pernicious Counsels and Intrigues of a Minister, Baron *Goerts*, who, according to this Historian, *would compass his Ends at any Rate, with Bribes, Promises, Oaths, Truth and Falshood*; and had not one Friend in the Nation, except the King. One of his Projects was to impose a Sort of Copper Coin on the Nation, instead of Gold and Silver; which put an End to all foreign Trade, and reduc'd the miserable People to the last Extremities: This Ministerial Money being stamp'd with the Images of some heathen Deities, was call'd by the poor undone *Swedes*, *Goerts's Gods*.

He goes on to other Passages of the Book; says he shall not insist on the ill-grounded Assertion, *that most of the Scots are in the Pretender's Interest, except those who are Pensioners*



sioners to the Court of London; but proceed to that grievous Reflection, which, says he, must fill every *Englishman* with Indignation. *Voltaire* says, that the present English are no more like the English in the Days of Cromwell, than the Monks and Prelates of Rome are like the antient Scipio's. *Anglicanus* seems mov'd at this: Are we then, says he, fallen so low since those Times, or even since the Days of our immortal *Marlborough*? Alas! if this is our Case, how sudden, how precipitate, how unaccountable must have been our Fall! — But I hope, says he, I may assert the whole Charge to be without Foundation; and to shew the Absurdity of it, give me Leave to ask a few Questions, which every Body is able to answer. — Do we not make as great a Figure in all Parts of the World, as in *Cromwell's* Days? — Is not the Honour of the *British* Flag maintain'd as strictly as in his Time? Does any Nation upon Earth dare to insult us on the Seas, or disturb our Commerce with Impunity? Are we not as fully confirm'd in our Title to *Gibraltar*, as *Cromwell* was in that of *Dunkirk*? Have we not lately seen a most consummate Minister at the Court of *France*, who whether we consider his *Dress*, or his *Address*, whether we turn him inside, or outside, infinitely exceeds the boasted *Lockhart*? Does not our Trade extend itself Abroad, and our Manufactures flourish at Home in as great a Degree as was ever known?

He confesses he is surpriz'd, that none of those excellent Writers, who are retain'd at the publick Expence, have thought fit to draw their poignant Quills, to prove the Falshood of the above Reflection; which, he says, will be the most effectual Method of vindicating the Honour of their *Master*.

*London Journal*, April 15. N° 663.

*King William's Character vindicated.*

*In Answer to one of Fog's Journals of last Month.* (See p. 12.)

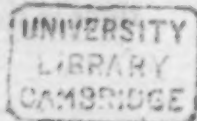
**I**T is one of the easiest as well as wickedest Things in the World, says Mr. *Osborne*, to blast the Reputation of the best Men, or to raise the Characters of the worst, by attributing *Motives* to their Actions at our own Pleasure, just as we like or dislike, or would have them good or bad. But we are not to judge of Mankind by the *Motives* to their Actions, but by the *Actions* themselves; the Actions we are sure of, but the Motives we can never be sure of. There is no other possible Way of trying the Characters of Men, but by the general Course of their Lives; and those who do good to Men, ought to be esteem'd good by Men.

**C** By this let us try the Character of *K. William*: When he was Prince of *Orange*, he discovered a true Greatness of Soul, and an inflexible Regard to Liberty and publick Virtue. Sir *William Temple* shews how gloriously he resisted the Offers of *England* and *France* to make him Sovereign of the Provinces, when they were in the utmost Danger of being lost; his Answer was firm, That he never would betray a Trust reposed in him, nor ever sell the Liberty of his Country. And when the Duke of *Buckingham* tried him on the same Subject, he said, His Country was indeed in great Danger; but there was a sure Way never to see it lost, and that was, to die in the last Ditch.

**E** His coming to *England*, at the earnest Request of a People just upon the Brink of Ruin, carried with it all the Marks of a Love of Liberty, and Friendship to Mankind; and his Behaviour, after Wisdom, Justice and Gratitude commanded us to place the Crown on his Head, shew'd the most inviolable Attachment to the Preservation of those Liberties, which he rescu'd out of the Hands of King *James*; he manifested a sacred Regard to the Constitution which he

**C**

fav'd,



fav'd, and by several excellent Laws improv'd that Constitution; and tho' harass'd by a restless *Faction*, still struggled on, and never deserted the glorious Cause of Liberty; but when dying, appear'd anxiously solicitous for the Good of the Publick, wish'd he could live and head an Army against a treacherous and tyrannical Prince; but yet, greatly submitted to the Order of Nature, and the irreversible Decrees of Providence.

Dr. B——t says indeed, *That the Depression of France was the governing Passion of this Prince's Life*; and had he added, *as France was an Enemy to the Liberties of Europe*, he had certainly been right. For when the *Greatness of the House of Austria* was urg'd to induce the Prince to a Peace, he answer'd, *There is no Fear of that till they go beyond the Peace of the Pyrenees*; whenever that shall happen, *I shall be as good a Frenchman as I am now a Spaniard*.

Bp. B——t, tho' a valuable Man, is not to be depended on in his Character of King William; for the King never lik'd him, and we seldom like Men who don't like us. He ow'd the B——k of S—— entirely to the Queen's Promise made to him in *Holland*, otherwise the King had refus'd it: And there are now in the Hands of —— Memoirs of the M—— of H——, who says, *such a Day Dr. B——t told me, That King William was an obstinate conceited Man, that would take no Advice: And such a Day King William told me, that Dr. B—— was a troublesome impertinent Man, whose Company he could not endure*. Besides, a noble Peer now living thinks some of the Bp's Characters have a Tincture of his own Passions; and instances in himself, who having oblig'd the Bp. by granting a Favour at Court, the Bp. told a Friend of his within an Hour, that he was mistaken in such a noble Lord, and must go and alter his whole Character; and so he happens to have a pretty good one. Not but that the

Bp's History has as many Truths in it as any History of the same Bulk.

Fog quotes, as from the Bp. *That the Prince would have left the Nation to perish, unless he had been made King*. The Bp. only says, that when the Prince was told the Parliament seem'd inclined to a Regency, he replied, *The Parliament might do as they pleas'd; but he would not be the Regent: He would go back, and live as he had done before*. But suppose he had said, *If you won't make me King, after all I have done to save you, you don't deserve to be saved*; I'll go back and leave you to perish; he had said very justly: For none deserve to be saved, who won't save themselves when they may: And this was the only Way of being sav'd; and all other Expedients of *Limitations, Regency, &c.* signified nothing.

The Prince's saying, *He would not hold the Crown by Apronstrings, or Trust to Survivorship*, was perfectly right, and worthy of himself (who tho' he had Ambition, as all great Men have, yet 'twas an Ambition full of Glory, not to destroy but preserve Mankind;) for who deserv'd to wear the Crown of *England*, but the Man who saved the Liberties of *England*? and the Liberties of *Europe* too, by hindering the *French King* from being Universal Monarch?

Free Briton, April 20. N<sup>o</sup> 125.

#### Of Faction.

**F**ACTION is the Struggle of a private Interest against the publick Good; the Cause of one, or a few, advanc'd against the Rights and Happiness of many: And it may be in Power, or out of Power.

All arbitrary Governments are *Factions*, because they depart from the End of Government, *the Good of the Governed*. We have seen *Factions* at Court making War against the Constitution; *Factions* in the House of Commons against the Protestant Succession; *Factions* in Westminster-Hall dispensing with the Laws; and *Factions* in the Church, contending with Con-



Conscience and common Sense.

But there is another *Faction*, most dangerous and iniquitous; a *Faction* against *just* and *lawful* Government; some of the Marks of which are these. When the Government of a Country is oppos'd in the best Measures for the Benefit of the People, nay, in the common and *necessary* Means for the Defence of the Community. When Men espouse all the Foreign Princes, in Enmity with the whole Nation, merely that they may harass those Persons who are at the Head of Affairs. When they are forming Schemes against the Tranquillity of the State, and the Reputation of the Government, because they have not a Share of Power and Wealth to their Satisfaction. When they are offering the People's Interests to the Prince, in the Way of Bargain, that they may gain Preferment; when after they have been *implicitly* for all the Measures of the Court, whilst they were in Favour, they commence an *indiscriminating* Opposition from Disappointment and Disgrace. When they unite, for the Advancement of their own *personal* Power, with *old inveterate* Enemies to the establish'd Constitution; and endeavour to rase out of the Minds of the Subjects all old Impressions in Favour of the Establishment, all Aversion to the Tyranny excluded, all Affection to the Family introduc'd for the Preservation of our Rights. When at the same Time that they pretend to reform publick Corruptions and ministerial Enormities, they shall associate themselves with the worst Malefactors, that ever betray'd or plunder'd a Nation; and consult, against the standing Ministry, Men who had been the most wicked and infamous Ministers, that ever any State was curs'd with.

Such Men as these have often the Insolence to tell those who question their Conduct, *that they will defend it with the Sword*; and when

they ought to defend themselves with Reason and Truth, they *challenge* their Accusers to *single Combat*, as an *Answer* to the Accusation. This is a daring Insolence against the People; and such a Man is not the *Champion* of a Nation, but the *Prize-Fighter* of a *Faction*. This is *Faction* with a Vengeance: And there is as much Difference between this unreasonable *Faction* and just Opposition, as there is between lawful War, and Wars carried on for the Havock of Mankind.

As *Faction* always claims the Attributes of Liberty; so 'tis the low Art of the *Factionious* who want Reputation, to liken themselves to Men of the best Characters. A *little Prostitute* of a *modern Faction* was lately busy at this Work. Gyllenborg's Papers were referr'd to, on Account that the Name of an *honourable Person*, in Opposition to the Ministry in 1717, and now in Authority, is sometimes mention'd as one who was angry with the Ministers: But does Gyllenborg, or his Confederates, aver that they had so much as exchange'd a Word or Message with him? Whereas I could name *some Persons*, says this Writer, who not many Years ago tamper'd with the foreign Agents at the *British* Court, whilst the Sovereigns of such Agents were on bad Terms with this Crown: And he believes few doubt that a *certain Memorial*, which was a Libel on the whole Nation, as well as on the late King, was owing to their Advice.

The *honourable Person*, whom they would abuse, was so far from carrying on clandestine Negotiations with the Enemies of the Publick, that he would never so much as converse with any of the *Tories*, in his Opposition to the *then* Administration. He carried on no *Cabal*s against the Interest of his Prince, nor published any *Libels* against his personal Character. To his Honour it should be mention'd, that they, who depriv'd him of his Seat in *one House*, at the same

same Time denied the Duke of Cambridge his Seat in the other; that they who in the last Reign, caus'd the P—— of W—— to be forbid the Court, at the same Time forc'd this Minister to fly from it; that when the P—— of W—— return'd thither, he return'd with him, and not before: And that since this *august Person* hath been invested with the Royal Dignity, his Majesty and his Minister have had the same implacable Enemies.

Daily Courant, April 20.

Remarks upon Mr. Voltaire's History of Charles XII. of Sweden; occasion'd by the last Craftsman. (See p. 16.)

**T**IS allow'd that this is an agreeable and entertaining Book; tho' the Author, so far from being furnish'd with *authentic Materials*, has related many Things without the least Foundation; and the Passages relating to us and our Affairs, are wrote with a View to serve the Cause of the Pretender.

The Character given of the late Duke of Marlborough is a very great and just one: But with what Justice could Mr. D'Anvers pass by the Character given by this Historian to the late Earl of Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke? If they did, as Voltaire tells us, by being wise and able Ministers, get the better of the Duke of Marlborough, and persuade Queen Anne to make a Peace, what becomes of the Wisdom and Abilities of the Duke of Marlborough?

But it was not for Mr. D'Anvers's Purpose to reconcile these Contradictions. This French Historian is introduc'd with all the Pomp of being the best Piece of modern History, only to make his false and scurrilous Abuse of his late Majesty go down the more easily; viz. That he looked on himself rather as Elector of Hanover, than as King of England; and

that his great Ambition was to improve his German Dominions. And then Mr. D'Anvers thinks the Transition is easy from his late to his present Majesty.

When this French strolling Biographer, this sorry Scribbler, who was so lately entertain'd amongst us with Respect, and large Bounties and Subscriptions, shall no sooner return to his own Country, than he has the Insolence and Ingratitude to publish the vilest and falsest Satire upon this Country and upon the Royal Family; and the D'Anverian Faction shall applaud this Book as the best Piece of modern History, just when his Majesty is intending to visit his Foreign Dominions, on purpose to insinuate the same infamous Reflection upon his Majesty, which their Historian has made on the late King; what can we suppose, but that they would gladly encourage any Insurrection, or Invasion? And had the Point been carried for a Reduction of the Forces, they would have taken this Opportunity to make an Attempt in Favour of the Pretender?

Mr. D'Anvers speaks of that Author's being furnish'd with proper Materials: I am sure, says this Writer, That Man, of the finest Wit and Parts of the Age (as the Frenchman describes him) could not have supply'd him with more proper Materials for both their Purposes.

What he says of the Historian's Reflection concerning the Scots, is to be understood in his usual Ironical Style, that the Pretender has a better Interest in Scotland than is generally imagin'd; and that this is one of the Frenchman's Reflections, which is very just and short.

Upon the Comparison Voltaire makes between the English in Cromwell's Days and now, Mr. D'Anvers says, 'Are we then fallen so low since those Times, or even since the Days of our immortal Mariborough?' What has this Man or his Tribe



*Tribe to do with the Days of Marlborough? Their Æra commences from the Days of Oxford and Bolingbroke.*

*How sudden, how precipitate, how unaccountable has been our Fall, says D'Anvers, if this be the Case! Sudden and precipitate enough indeed, but not so unaccountable. His good Friend the Frenchman has accounted for that sudden Change. Queen Anne (says he) died in Aug. 1714. hated by half her People for giving Peace to so many Nations. Her Brother James Stuart, not appearing in England to claim the Succession, which, in Order to settle on him, new Laws would have been made in Case his Party could have prevail'd; George the First, Elector of Hanover, was unanimously acknowledg'd King of Great-Britain. Here the Frenchman acknowledges the Odium Q. Anne had brought on herself, by her infamous Peace; and that there was a Design form'd at that Time to set the Pretender upon the Throne: And as a manifest Proof of this, Bolingbroke, the Man of the finest Wit and Parts of the Age, thought it prudent to fly from the Justice of his Country.*

In speaking of Cromwell and his present Majesty, D'Anvers thus only distinguishes their Title to the Crown, viz. That Cromwell was a lawless Usurper, and his Majesty a legal Monarch. — The one made himself a Sort of Monarch, the other was made a Monarch by the People. We may be sure there is some View in denying his present Majesty to have any Title to the Crown by Right of Blood, as the Frenchman does, and the Craftsman seems to have done for three Years past. They know that it tends to lessen that Esteem and Reverence, which the People ought to have for their Prince; when they hear of nothing but his being a Foreigner, and made a King by them, without any previous Right or Title of his own. But was it no Motive to the Legisla-

ture to settle the Crown on his late Majesty, that he was the next Protestant Heir, as being descended from a Daughter of James the First? Or, supposing another Protestant Prince had been more nearly allied, would not the Crown have been settled upon him? The Truth of the Matter is plainly this: K. James II. and his Issue, whether real or pretended, Papists or Protestants, being excluded from the Throne, there was a Necessity of limiting the Succession by Act of Parliament. This Limitation being made to the late Princess Sophia and her Issue, who were the nearest Protestants in Blood to the Crown, was a plain Declaration, That the Crown descended to them by Right of Inheritance. The Act of Settlement does not confer any new Right, but only confirms that Right, which was inherent in the House of Brunswick, and which might have been claim'd by them, upon an Exclusion of all Papists, tho' the Act of Settlement had never been made.

*Weekly Register, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 106.*

*The Mischief of Kept-Mistresses.*

THE Author having observ'd, that in the Inconveniences that happen between the Sexes, the Men are most commonly censur'd, proposes to give a proper Portion of Blame to either Side, as they deserve: For tho' in many Instances the Man may hope for an Excuse, in many others he can pretend to none; as, in invading the Bed of his Friend, destroying the Honour of a Family, deceiving the Innocence of unexperienc'd Youth, or making the most solemn Oaths and Promises the Bawds to the most deplorable Mischiefs: But when pert and forward Husbands throw themselves into the Way of Temptation, and take Pains to excite those Desires, which are but too ready to take Fire of themselves, it is no Wonder that Youth is unable to withstand them, as 'tis but just to ascribe every such

such Slip to its proper Cause. That Part of the Fair Sex which most frequently abounds with such Characters, are *Milliners, Sempstresses, Mantau-makers, Chamber Maids*, and such like pretty Ladies, who, flatter'd by their Gläfs into a good Opinion of their own sweet Persons, set up for *Toasts*, and depend on making their Fortunes by their Charms.

To this Purpose he tells a Story of *Betty Band-Box*, Daughter of a *Yorkshire* Vicar, who, ambitious of making her a Gentlewoman at a small Expence, put her Apprentice to a *Covent-Garden* Milliner. She was about Sixteen when she came to Town, remarkably handsome, naturally a Coquet, and consequently vain, and wanton, proud, and fickle. She soon made Conquests, and was pleas'd with doing so; and beginning to feel the Importance of her Beauty, her Pride grew in Proportion. This urg'd her to Extravagance in Dress, and made her fond of Presents to supply that Extravagance. Among the rest of her Admirers, an honest plain Tradesman fix'd his Heart upon her, and offer'd to make her his Wife, but was reject'd with Disdain, grew melancholy, fell sick, and died; which was the only Circumstance she remember'd with Pleasure. Numbers of curious Libertines now follow'd this dangerous Enchantress, and were all alike well or ill receiv'd according to their Figure in Life, or the solid Value of their Gifts; but none ever yet touch'd her Heart. At last she fix'd her Eye upon one of her Admirers, of a fine Address and large Estate, as the proper Person to feed her Vanity and Love together: But when she propos'd Marriage to him, she was most unexpectedly disappointed, by his telling her, point blank, he never intended any such Thing. Her Pride was heartily piqu'd at this Refusal; but as her Love got the better of it, she condescended to be a *Mistress*, when she

might have been a Wife. After this he was even more fond of her, and fed her Extravagance to the greatest Profusion; till she, who was all Design, began to think she had comply'd too soon, that she might have made her own Terms, and not depended on the Whim or Caprice of a Lover. She therefore with all her Art and Cunning studied to alter this her State of Dependence; but this plac'd her in so mercenary a Light with her Lover, that he began to despise her for the Demand, disappointed her the second Time, and she swoon'd with Vexation, but without renewing his Love. After this there was nothing but Noise and Uneasiness when they met, and Jealousy and Indifferency when they parted, till in the End he left her with Aversion, and she supply'd herself with another.

After this she lost every Notion both of Honour and Delicacy: While she pretended to be most true to one, she infallibly intrigu'd with another, and laid it down as a Rule, to herself, that no one Man's Bounty was equal to a Woman's Expence. In this Madness of Libertinism she wasted several Years, and found a continual Supply of Fools to succeed each other; till at length she receiv'd the Taint of a Disease, that ruin'd her Beauty in the Vigour of her Days; and she is now compell'd to be Assistant to the Pleasures of others, and be the Slave to those, who once gloried to have received a Smile from her: A Life the most odious, and yet the most just, that such Crimes could deserve!

*Universal Spectator*, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 185.

#### Of Religion.

**M**R. *Spectator* having excus'd the Publication of *Sobrius's* Letter, as owing to Neglect in his Absence, and promis'd never more to admit a Place in his Paper to *Polemical* Discourses, inserts a Letter, sign'd



sign'd *Serius*, in Answer to that of *Sobrius*. (See one of *Fog's* in Answer to the same Letter, p. 3.)

*Serius* says, that *Sobrius* neither understands the Cause or Symptoms of Superstition; and the Remedy he prescribes, has a Mixture in it of deadly Poison, more likely to kill than cure.

He considers his Subject (*viz.* the Nature of *Superstition*, the Nature of *God*, and of *Man*) only by halves. Is all religious Fear Superstition? No, certainly; yet, according to *Sobrius*, one may be tempted to think so, by his omitting to note the Excess, and that inordinate Terror which distinguishes it from that holy Fear, which a much wiser Author calls the *Beginning of Wisdom*. Is God merciful, benevolent and good? Doubtless he is; but *Sobrius* has forgot to add, that he is holy and just. Is Man capable of being happy, and is it his own Fault if he be not so? In this *Sobrius* is right; but very defective in omitting that Corruption of his present Nature, which is an Obstacle to his Happiness, and if not cur'd, must render him for ever miserable.

Strip his Argument of its rhetorical Plumes, the *Cloven Foot* will appear; we shall find it a just Comment on those fatal Words of the first Deceiver, *Yea, bath God said ye shall not eat of every Tree of the Garden?* It is likewise the Language and Sentiment of all Libertines ever since. *Sobrius* argues thus: 'That great and good God, who first gave us our Natures, form'd us with Senses and Passions, and has graciously provided suitable Objects for the Gratification of them, can never, after all this, enjoin us to live in open Violence with one Half of ourselves, by a constant Renunciation of those Appetites, which he has so deeply interwoven with our Constitution, but must needs allow them their free Scope and Influence.' I ask Pardon of Virtue and Piety for this fulsom Quotation. If this Philoso-

phy be true, then farewell, not *Scripture* only, but every System of *Morality*. They who can espouse such Libertine Notions, either never read, or never understood, or rather never believ'd one Word of the *Bible*; which represents Man, in his State of Innocence, under certain Restrictions with Respect to his inferior Appetites: And after his *Fall*, which consisted in violating those Restrictions, all the Threatnings and Promises of God, all his Rewards and Punishments, all the Methods prescrib'd for the Restauration and Happiness of Man, proceed on the Supposition of such a *Fall*.

*Serius* concludes; I hope, by Way of Antidote, you will recommend to your Readers some excellent Discourses of *Dean Young*, in his second Volume of Sermons; — and your Motto may be that of honest *Horace*, who, I verily think, was a better Christian than *Sobrius*:

*Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,  
A Diis plura feret.* —

London Journal, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 669.

*A farther Vindication of K. William's Character.*

THE Author of *Fog's Journal* says, *That K. William had neither Virtue enough to resist the Vices and Passions incident to Mankind, nor Art enough to conceal them.* What! says Mr. *Osborne*, had he not the Virtue, even in his Youth, to resist the dangerous Temptation of *absolute Power*, and the *lawless Sovereignty* of *free Provinces*, which was offer'd him in 1672? (See p. 17.) That he did not resist the Passion (if we must call it so) of being King of *England*, was owing intirely to his *Virtue*. He could not have been Sovereign of *Holland*, but at the Expence of the Liberties of his Country; but if he had not accepted the Crown of *England*, or had he not strongly desir'd it in the Circumstances we were in, he would have been destitute of the noblest and most

most generous Passion, that of delivering an honest and brave People from two of the greatest Evils, *Pope-ry* and *arbitrary Power*.

We will go so far with *these Slaves* as to suppose, that the Prince of *Orange*, a Person of consummate Wisdom, foreseeing what the *Stuarts* would do, from what they had done, and were still doing, was continually providing to redeem the Liberties of *England*; and that with this View he married, with this View he negotiated, and with this View too he landed in *England*. And a glorious View it was, an *Ambition* worthy of the best and greatest Men. All *K. William's* Passions were directed towards Liberty and publick Good: Call it *Ambition* then, or any other Name; for an *Ambition* to do Good is *Goodness*.

But the Revolution, it seems, involv'd all *Europe* in a bloody War, &c. Did these Men ever know a War without Blood, or carried on without Money? Is that Money or Blood wantonly squander'd away, which is spent or shed for the Preservation of all that's valuable, and for the Sake of which alone Money or Life itself is worth any Thing?

The *Partition Treaty* could only be a *Mistake*, at worst. It was made at a very critical Juncture, to prevent the *Spanish* Monarchy, with all its Dependencies, from falling into the Hands of *France*, by yielding up to them only the *Italian* Dominions, upon the Death of the King of *Spain*; but, by the *Treachery* of the *French* King, it had another Effect; and who could help that?

That he wanted Money very often, for the Business of the Publick, and that the Supplies for the Year were not rais'd till the Enemy had taken the Field, is too true; and we felt the Effects of it in the Course of the War. But this was entirely owing to such *Jacobites* and *Tories*, as now make the Complaints; who hated the Revolution, and distress'd the King in all his Affairs.

The Debts contracted in his Reign were not so great as is imagin'd; for when the King died, the *national* Debt was not much above the eighth Part of what 'twas when *Q. Anne* died: There was 1,200,000 l. due to the Bank, 2,000,000 l. to the *East-India* Company; and the *irredeemable Annuities*, which might be about as much as both. The present great *national* Debt was contracted in *Q. Anne's* Reign; and more of it during *Lord Oxford's* *pacific* Ministry, than in any equal Space of Time since the Revolution.

*Fog* mentions the Murder of *De Witt*, and makes himself merry with the *Horse* and the *Hero*; but what a compleat Villain must he be, who can insinuate, without the least Shadow of Proof, that the best *Statesman* was murder'd by the best *Prince* in the World? and can allow himself to sport with a *Misfortune*, that caus'd the *Death* of a Man, whose Actions gave *Life* to the *Liberties* of all *Europe*?

*Craftsman*, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 303.

THIS Paper consists chiefly of miscellaneous Observations from several Writers, in Answer to *Osborne* about *Corruption*. (See p. 4.)

One of the Authors of *Cato's* Letters makes the following Reflection. Good Laws not executed are worse than none, and only teach Men to despise Law. No Law will, or can ever be executed by *inferior Magistrates*, whilst the Breach of it is openly encourag'd by the Example of *superior*. Does any Man think, that the best Laws against *Duelling* would have any Effect, if there was at the same Time a *Duelling Office* kept open at *St. James's*? The Example of those who should execute Laws, or see them executed, is stronger than the Authority of those who make them. The Example of *Vespasian* did more towards the Restraint of *Luxury*, than all the sumptuary Laws of *Rome* could do till his Time.

The



The next is Mr. *Fletcher* of *Sal-town*, who says, *Corruption* is more or less dangerous in Proportion to the Stations, in which corrupt Men are plac'd. When a *private Man* receives any Advantage to betray a Trust, one or a few Persons may suffer. If a *Judge* be corrupted, the Oppression is extended to greater Numbers. But when the *Legislators* are bribed; or, which is all one, are under any particular Engagement, that may influence them in their *legislative* Capacity; much more, when an *entire State of Parliament* is brought under those Circumstances; then it is that we must expect Injustice to be established by a Law, and all those Consequences which will follow the Subversion of a Constitution; I mean *standing Armies*, *oppressive Taxes*, and *Slavery*; whilst the outward Form only of the antient Government remains to give them Authority.

The great and unhappy Sir *Walter Raleigh* says, that Governments are in Danger of Ruin, where the Ministers and publick Officers are basely corrupted; serving the Publick no farther than it serves their own Interests. These are as the *corrupt Tree*, which cannot bring forth good Fruit. That ever such Men should be preferr'd, is a Neglect in any Government; for there can be no Merit in any Man who wants *Honesty*. It is said in *Excuse*, that the Heart of a Man cannot be known before Trial; but the Behaviour of a Man in Employment may be well guess'd at by the Manner of *getting in*. If he first gain'd his Office by *Corruption*, what is to be expected from an Office, of which so worthless a Person is Possessor?

Finally, Dr. *Davenant* observes, The Beginnings of *arbitrary Government* are always light and easy, and its first Steps are slow and leisurely; but if *Power* be suffer'd to spread itself, and be not betimes oppos'd, it grows at last irresistible: For a thou-

sand Circumstances concur to hinder the People from recovering any Ground they have once lost. Their Friends are commonly divided. *Corruption* intervenes, or *Wealth* makes them timorous. Their Enemies agree in any Mischief. The Means of Corrupting are in their Hands. They are liable to few Fears, as having much to get and little to lose; so that they who love their Country, have been generally found to be but a disjointed and weak Party, to withstand those whom Despair emboldens, whom their Crimes render desperate, and whom their common Guilt unites.

§. Then follows a Letter, sign'd *Publicola*, who says, Methinks it would be worth more than half the Discoveries of the last Age, to retrieve the Art of making those famous *political Spectacles*, said to be invented by *Tacitus*, which we are told were so excellent, that whoever put a Pair upon his Nose, did not only discern the Meaning of past Actions, but was so sharp-sighted that he could not be impos'd upon by suture Contrivances. And if they were of such Advantage in *arbitrary Governments*, how much more useful would they be to a People who call themselves *free*! For indeed those *borrow'd Eyes* would not only be of Advantage to Privy-Counsellors, Secretaries of State, and other Buzzards in Politicks; but even Princes themselves might find their Account in them; since by Means thereof, how easy would it be to see thro' the thin skinn'd Practices of a bungling first Minister! — But of all others there are a certain Set of *Senators*, says he, by the *Romans* call'd *Pedarii*, who seem most to want them; for tho' they are Men of such strict Modesty as to avoid being impertinent in publick Assemblies, and therefore can't so well speak their Mind in a Debate, yet by the Help of *those Lights*, they might

might see so clearly, as not to be bias'd by a Man in *Power*, to say *yes* or *no*, as he shall direct, barely for Fear of being oblig'd to say *more*—He therefore recommends it to Mr. *D'Anvers* to encourage the Revival of *these Spectacles*.

*Fog's Journal*, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 181.

*Character of Queen Mary.*

**A** MONG a Free-People, the Liberty of the Press is of such a Nature, that with them it is lawful to write on Maxims of Government, to enquire into the Conduct and Character of deceased Princes, and former Administrations, and to make such Inferences as may awaken Mankind to a Sense of Liberty.

It was a noble Saying of the Princess of *Orange* to Bishop *Burnet*:  
 ' If Princes will do ill Things, they  
 ' must expect the World will take  
 ' Revenge on their Memories, since  
 ' they cannot reach their Persons;  
 ' that was but a small Suffering,  
 ' far short of what others suffer'd at  
 ' their Hands.'

From hence *Fog* takes Occasion to say something of this Princess's Character. Her whole Life, says he, was one continued Proof of her Meekness, Virtue and Integrity. A just Concern for preserving our holy Religion, and the Liberties of her native Country, the Affection to a Husband, and Wishes to his Welfare and Prosperity, were powerful Motives on one Side, to out-weigh the Duty and Obedience she ow'd to her Father, and had to struggle with on the other: It must require great Presence of Mind and Resolution, to concur in the absolute Necessity of sending her Father a second Time a travelling in his advanced Years, and to contribute so nearly to his Afflictions for the Publick Good.

Her Transition from Princess to Queen was so easy, and seem'd to be so little coveted by her, that every one

was convinc'd she was not govern'd by Ambition, and that she was incapable of making an ill Use of Power, or that she had any Delight in the Grandeur of a Crown, so lately worn by a living Father.

**A** Her Concession in Favour of the Prince, to whom she in a becoming Manner resign'd the Reins of Government, was another Instance of her extraordinary Disposition.

Bishop *Burnet* tells us, that tho' *Affairs had been a little embroil'd between her and the Prince*, yet in a Conversation with the Bishop at the *Hague*, she declar'd, in case she should come to the Crown, the Prince should always bear Rule; *she was contented to be his Wife*, and only ask'd him, in Return, to obey the Command of, *Husbands love your Wives*, as she would do that of *Wives be obedient to your Husbands*, in all Things.

**C** The Mildness of her Administration, when in the King's Absence she was left in the Regency, sufficiently confirm'd the World in the high Opinion they had entertain'd of her Virtues.

**D** She taught a Lesson, before her Time new and unknown in Courts: Vicious Recreations and Intrigues were abandon'd and forgotten; and a true Practice of Piety and Religion, Industry and Oeconomy, were what render'd her beloved by the People, and the People acceptable to her.

**E** To the unspeakable Concern of the People in general, universally lamented by all Parties, this Princess, who liv'd unenvied, died without Issue, leaving only her amiable Character, her bright Example, as a Consolation to the Publick, and a Pattern to Posterity.

**F** *Fog* then blames a Set of Party-Writers, who asperse and vilify all the Royal Family of *Stuarts*, from *K. James I.* to *Q. Anne*; by whom the People of *England* are treated as an unthinking Mob, and the City of  
*London*



London bully'd, and insulted, if they do not immediately approve of every senseless Project these mercenary Garretteers think fit to promote; who call all that differ from them by the soft Names of *Slaves* and *Monsters*.

But he shall go on to curb and expose their Insolence; tho' his Opposers are something like the Pensioners Sir Charles Sedley mention'd (in a Speech in the House of Commons) to vote for Taxes they got more out of than they paid to: *They, says he, fight safe in Armour, whilst we poor Country Gentlemen are naked and run thro' and thro' the Body: And tho' they have no small Advantage in answering Writings after they are suppress'd.*

*Craftsman Extraordinary, April 25.*

On the present State of the S. S. Company.

**T**HIS Letter to Mr. D'Anvers was design'd to be publish'd before the General Court of the said Company was held on the 20th; but as the Proprietors were surpriz'd with the Notice of one much sooner than they expected, that could not be done. It was therefore thought proper to publish it on this Day, when the Proposals made on the 20th were to be ballotted for. It is dated April 18, and is in Substance as follows:

That he hop'd the former Letter in the *Craftsman* (which see p. 11.) would stir up all the Proprietors, not concern'd in the *gaming Trade*, to take Care for the future, how their Fortunes were made the Sport of *Brokers*, *Stock-Jobbers*, and *their Directors*.

It is reported that *some Gentlemen* in the Direction intend to try another *General Court* for Leave to apply the *Million*, to be paid by the Government, to the Discharge of their *Bonds*; which seems to be their *favourite Scheme*, in Hopes, perhaps, that when the *Debt* is once paid, the

Proprietors will not be solicitous *how* or by *whom* it was contracted. He recommends it to the *great Man* himself to consider, how consistent it will be with his frequent Defiances, to oppose such an Enquiry.—Let the *gall'd Horse* wince.—His Withers, he hopes, are unwrung.

It is easy to observe what Sort of Proprietors the *general Courts* are usually compos'd of; People who make an Harvest of the *Fluctuation of Stocks*; Creatures and Dependents on the Directors, who live near and are always ready at Hand to fill the House, with a few *Haranguers* properly dispos'd.

In that *labour'd and guarded Speech* (printed on Jan. 15.) We are told, that *we are not in Disburse one Shilling on Account of the Trade to America, from 1721 to Christmas last.* — That is, we have had *Returns* equal to the Price of the Cargo we sent out. Pray take it right. You are not to reckon the *Interest* of the Money employ'd in Trade, nor *Salaries* and other *incident Charges*: It is an Account only of *Payments* and *Receipts*, not of *Profit* and *Loss*.—— But do these Gentlemen keep their own private Accounts in such a Manner?

In the *general Court* held on Feb: 2. in discharge of *seven Millions odd hundred thousand Pounds*, which the Company have avail'd themselves of, since 1721, the *great Guardian of our Properties* read over several *Articles* to us, which we are in Disburse, and which together amount to near *that Sum*: And when several Proprietors desir'd this Account might be printed, it was oppos'd. May we not then presume to ask *these Gentlemen* their Reasons for bringing us in Debt almost 2,000,000*l.* since 1720? What should we think of a *private Guardian*, who, when his *Ward* comes of Age, should make up his Accounts in this Maner, and instead of having *saved* any Thing out of the *Profits* of his Estate, should

desire him to sell Part of it, to pay a large Debt, without knowing *how it was contracted*?— But a *Company* is a great *overgrown Minor*, which never comes to Years of Discretion; a strange shapeless *Monster* with many Mouths, but without Ears or Eyes, and left to the Care of a Succession of *dry Nurses*.

The Debt upon the *Company*, in 1720. was about 5,500,000*l.* since which Time it appears, that our *Managers* have receiv'd above 7,700,000*l.* so that there is a Balance of above 2,200,000*l.* more than all our Debts and Incumbrances amounted to, at that Time. It therefore lies upon *them* to give us some Account how they have dispos'd of this Money, and brought the *Company* in Debt 2,000,000*l.* more. The *Exceedings of the Dividends* beyond what they receiv'd from the *Exchequer* has been pretended: But this Article was never computed at more than 1,500,000*l.*

*Interest on Bonds* is another Article with which they charge us: But why were not the *Bonds* paid off with the Money our *Directors* receiv'd from the *Bank* for that Purpose?

They will not surely pretend they were forc'd to borrow Money at Interest, to carry on their Trade; For as we receive our Annuity Weekly from the *Exchequer*, our *Directors* must have near 500,000*l.* Cash in their Hands all the Year round.

The Proposal for the Payment of this *mysterious Debt*, by annihilating Part of the Stock, and *sub-dividing* the rest, is the most delusive Scheme, and the boldest Attempt to impose on common Understanding, that was ever offer'd to any Society.

A *nominal, trading Stock* of 3,660,000*l.* with a known Debt of 1,000,000*l.* is too desirable a Project to the *Brokers*, not to engage all their Endeavours to promote the *only thriving Trade*, like to be carried on by such a Capital, under such Cir-

cumstances, and may make some Amends to these *industrious Gentlemen* for their Loss of the *Charitable Corporation*.

In the *Postscript*, 'tis hop'd, if the Stock-Jobbers carry their Point, that all those, who hold Stock either in their own Right, or in Trust for *Minors* and *Orphans*, will petition the Parliament to be heard by their Counsel, against any *Annihilation of their Property*.

B Free Briton, April 27. N<sup>o</sup> 126.

On the Reduction of the Land Tax; extracted from a Pamphlet wrote on that Subject.

IT must be allow'd, that there are not *poorer Men* in the World, than *Gentlemen of small Estates* in the Country, and *large Families*. They have no Way to raise or improve their Fortunes: Neither Industry nor Ability can be of Use to them, whilst they continue *Country Gentlemen*. Their Properties are invested in real Estates, often *entailed*, and which is worse, *incumbered*. They are many of them the *Heads* and *Heirs* of ancient Families; and are obliged to live up to the *nominal* Value of their Estates, to support their Credit and Figure in their Counties.

The *Mortgagee*, or *Moneyed Man*, who is the last Resource of these Gentlemen, stands wholly exempt from Taxes. The Land-Owner who holds an Estate of 1000*l.* per Ann. tho' half of it be mortgag'd, pays the whole Land-Tax: Must not the Tax then fall heavy on these Gentlemen, and if taken off or abated, must not the Ease be great? Whoever considers the Misfortunes of the *South-Sea Year*, and the *Mortgages*, which have ever since remain'd upon *Lands*, must have the most tender Compassion for the *Land Owners*. Whilst the Blessings of Peace are felt by the Merchant, in his Commerce, the *landed Men* have no Relief



lief but from the Remission of Taxes: And shall we repine to ease those in Time of Peace, who have ever been our surest Support amidst all the Fortunes of War?

That this Relief will be very extensive may appear also in the Case of the *Parochial Clergy*. And great Compassion must likewise be due to many of the *Inland trading Towns*, once in a flourishing Condition, and now sunk beneath the Burden of a *Land-Tax*. The *Labourers* also will find the Benefit of this Reduction, who can have no Employment unless the Country Gentlemen can afford to employ them. And the *Receivers* of Counties will by this Abatement of 1s. in the Pound, be less able to hurt *themselves*, their *Friends* and their *Country*.

*Fog's Journal*, April 29. N°. 182.

A Correspondent asks *Fog*, how long Time must pass after a King's Life, or how many Reigns must intervene after his Death, before it may be lawful and safe to give him a true and impartial Character.

He is one of those old-fashion'd Fellows who fear God and honour the King; and he submits to the old *English Maxim*, *The King can do no Wrong*: But he can never allow of a new Doctrine, that his Ministers can do no Wrong; therefore 'tis not the King, but his Ministers and Officers who should be call'd to Account and punish'd for illegal Practices.

But still, impartially to examine into the Behaviour of the past, is highly useful to reigning Princes, and to the Community; that Princes may learn what to imitate and what to avoid, and the People be instructed how to obviate the first Encroachments on their Liberties. Liberty, says he, is like a Dam or Dyke against the raging Sea, must be always watch'd and kept in constant Repair; and the least Breach or Crevis neglected, arbitrary Power will work its Way thro'.

Nothing more absurd than the old Saying, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. My MS. says he, has it *verum*; and then the Phrase, *Speak well of the Dead*, will more rationally run, *Speak Truth of the Dead*: But when, Mr. *Fog*, when may it be told?

I have heard of a certain King, says he, who, for above half a Century, was the Subject of the most extravagant Strains of Panegyric; and at Length had Statues erected to him, with this modest Inscription, *Immortali Viro*. But he was no sooner dead, than his own Subjects decry'd him, and this in an arbitrary Government: His Neighbours did not wait so long, and in hundreds of Pamphlets he is asserted to be a greater Tyrant than *Nero* or *Caligula*.

C Altogether as great Liberties have been taken with some of our *own* Princes. But whence arises such Severity to some, and such Partiality to others, that it is almost penal to mention their Names, without the improper and indecent Epithets of *glorious* and *immortal*?

Part of the Reign of *Queen Anne*, was disliked by one Set of Men; another Part, by another Set of Men, was curs'd, rail'd, scolded at, and her Ministers (however able in some People's Opinion) have been vilify'd ever since with a Vengeance.

E He then says, a Friend of his has prepar'd impartial Memoirs of the Conduct of the intervening Prince between K. *James II.* and Q. *Anne*, and proposes to give an authentic Account of his being invited over; of the then Prince of *Orange's* Declaration, and how much of it was fulfill'd, and how much neglected, and why; how it came to pass that the forfeited Estates in *Ireland* were granted away to private Persons; of the Affair of *Darien*; of a Gift made to the Lord *Portland* of the Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*; of what Steps were made in those Days towards establishing a standing Army

Army by Authority of Parliament, &c. But when may this Book be publish'd? For my Friend, says he, dreads the Lash of the Law. He then desires Mr. Fog to recommend an Epigram his Friend has by him, to the *Bank of England*, to be inscrib'd on the Pedestal of their intended Statue.

Craftsman, April 29. N<sup>o</sup> 304.

*Monopoly of Posts and Lands.*

MR. D'Anvers takes Notice of an extraordinary Position, which he says was propagated thro' the Kingdom, about four Months ago, in a certain Court Libel, intitled *The Case of Opposition stated*. After which he says, I believe this worthy Gentleman is the first Writer on our Government, who hath recommended a Scheme for supporting the Constitution, by destroying the Balance of it, and putting all the Weight into one Scale. I always thought the Balance of a free Government consisted in the general, diffus'd Wealth of the whole People; and that nothing ought to be so much dreaded as a Monopoly of Lands by any particular Men, or Body of Men.

As the unlimited Exercise of Privilege by one Person, is absolute Monarchy; so an over-balance of Property in any particular Body of Men, will reduce our Government, in Time, to an Oligarchy, or Tyranny of a Few. And no Matter what Party these are of: If ever it should be my Fate, says D'Anvers, to wear Chains or Wooden Shoes, I am perfectly indifferent of what Party the Artificers may call themselves, and whether they are made after the Whig or Tory Fashion; I believe the former would be as incommodious, at least equally dishonourable.

'Tis therefore absolutely necessary, that all the Employments of Profit should not be engross'd by any one Party, for the very Reason which

this *Stater of Cases* urges in favour of it, viz. because it would enable them to purchase all the Lands in the Kingdom. And would not this be the Case, if a little sub-divided Clan of a Party should ever find Means to monopolize all the best Posts in the Kingdom, for many Years together? Would not they likewise become our Lords Paramount in the same Manner? And would not the Whigs then, as well as the Tories, find themselves under the Necessity of selling their Lands to these favourite Oligarchs?

He begs Leave to ask a few Questions more, which, he says, naturally arise from this Subject. Suppose it should ever be in the Power of 10 or 12 Men, for Instance, to command as many Millions. Might not they controul the Circulation of Money? Would not they be able to raise or sink Stocks? Would not the landed Estates fall into their Hands, and would the Influence over Elections change its Nature in such a Case, and desert Property? In short, would not Trade, publick Credit, and the Liberties of the Nation become dependent on the Will of such overgrown Favourites, who should happen to engross this Land of Promise to themselves.

Indeed, the Gentlemen-Pensioners, says he, have often expatiated on the flourishing Condition of our Country; and for a Proof of it they direct us to the Grandeur and Luxury of this Town; which all considering Men look upon rather as the Fore-runners of Poverty, than Marks of Riches. And supposing it otherwise, the Wealth and Splendour of an overgrown Metropolis is no proper Proof of national Prosperity. They have indeed lately chang'd their Note, and represented the landed Gentlemen as the most distressed Body of People in the Kingdom; which is done with a View to recommend the Revival of the Salt-Duty. (See p. 28.)



London Journal, April 20. N<sup>o</sup> 670.

King William and Bp. Burnet: In Answer to a Letter in the Daily Journal.

**M**R. Osborne says, 'tis so far from being *moral* to name the Persons, from whom he had the several Facts related in a former Letter, (see p. 18.) that 'twould be absolutely *immoral* to name them without their Consent; and till he has their Consent, which he'll endeavour to get, the Facts must stand upon his Authority.

He then confirms, that what he said about the Doctor's obtaining the Bishoprick of *Sarum*, is attested by a Gentleman of Integrity, who held a Post under K. *William*, was intimately acquainted with him, and had it from the *King himself*. That another Gentleman of equal Integrity, who had read the Memoirs of the *M— of H—*, told him, the very Words he related were in the *Memoirs*; and that a noble Peer now living asserts the Truth of the Story about *altering his whole Character*.

As to the King and Bishop's *not liking one another*, it is highly probable from what the Bp. has said of him in his History. Would a Friend, a Man in the King's *Confidence* and Counsels, highly *esteeming*, and highly *esteemed* by him, have affirm'd in a *publick History*, that he had a *secret Vice*, which could no Way relate to the Publick, and left the Reader's Imagination open to apprehend a Vice the most shocking and unnatural? Would he have attributed that *strong Love of Liberty*, which appear'd in all his Actions, only to a *Passion for depressing France*, without saying, *as France was an Enemy to the Liberties of Europe*?

Besides, this is highly probable from their very different Tempers: The King was *cool*, the Bp. *warm*; the King *close* and *reserv'd*, the Bp.

*open and unguarded*; the K. *never told a Secret*, the Bp. *never kept one*; the K. was *prudent*, the Bp. *very imprudent*; the K. *spoke little*, the Bp. *never beld his Tongue*; the K. lov'd *Retirement*, and the Bp. would be always *breaking in* upon it; he would take up his Time with *whimsical Schemes*, and, from the Heat of his own Temper, put him upon *warm and dangerous Measures*.

The K. indeed knew the Bp. to be a zealous *Whig*, and in the Interests of *Liberty*, and therefore a proper Person to be *Preceptor* to the D. of *Gloucester*; and he might be a *Chaplain* and *Clerk* of the Closet, and yet have no Degree of the K's *Confidence* in Matters of Government.

The Bp. could never have return'd to *England* without the Revolution: And he was a Friend to *Liberty*, a vigorous active Man, of good Parts, ready Address, great Volubility of Tongue, and a Clergyman too who had justly purchas'd Fame by his History of the Reformation, and so might be, and was, of great Use to the King at that Time; therefore 'tis no Wonder he came over with the King.

As to the Doctor's soliciting the Bishoprick in Behalf of Dr. *Lloyd*; if true, it makes nothing against the Probability of the other Story: For at that Time he might think his Merit and Interest were sufficient to put him at the Head of the Church; but when the K. gave the *cold Answer*, that he design'd *Sarum* for another, he might then go to the Queen, and plead her Promise.

He concludes, that he has no Prejudice against the Bp. but a very great Esteem for him, as an honest Man, and a Friend to Liberty: But was oblig'd to mention these *disagreeable Truths* in Vindication of the Character of K. *William*; as the Bishop's Authority is made use of to consecrate the Villainy of aspersing him.

*Weekly Register*, April 29. N<sup>o</sup> 107.

*Of Suicide, or Self-Murder.*

ONE who calls himself *Heli*, the *Turkish* Traveller, endeavours to shew, why the *English* are more liable to this Crime than other People. The Word *Freeman*, he says, levels the whole Nation, and the meanest among them are so vain of this Distinction, that they look down with Contempt on a *Slave* of Quality. It makes them proud, apt to assume, and impatient of Submission; aspiring to every Thing above them with Ease, and stooping to any Thing beneath them with Difficulty and Pain. This makes them the worst Servants in the World, never easy in Subjection. This Pride too makes them expensive, and consequently unfortunate. Ill-Fortune puts them upon the Fret, and the Gloom of their Climate is an additional Weight, that sinks them into Despair at once, and Death is the only remaining Cure.

As to the Unreasonableness of this Deed of Horror, he says, if any can be tir'd of Life, because 'tis the same Farce play'd over and over, it argues great Ignorance, since Nature can afford a wise Man eternal Entertainment. If the Happy would rush on Death the Moment they cease to be so, they behave most ungratefully to Providence, that had so long favour'd them. If the perfectly Unhappy fly to Death for a Cure of their Misfortunes, they distrust the Goodness of the Almighty, and frustrate the very End of Adversities, which are only in Visitation of our Follies, or to awaken us to Virtue. But nothing can be more trifling than to call this Madness Bravery, or esteem it Courage to die, rather than suffer Pain: He who acts thus is no better than a Coward; he flies from the Enemies he was made to combat

with, and deserts the Post he should have maintain'd with Honour. He who shortens his Days to avoid Difficulties, is abundantly less brave than he who behaves with Resolution under them, and suits his Mind to his Condition.

*Universal Spectator*, April 29. N<sup>o</sup> 186.

*Burlesque upon Authors.*

THE whole Fraternity of Writers, who are continually spinning out their Wits, as the Silk-Worm does its Bowels, to benefit and pleasure others, with one Voice cry out, that their Labours are neglected, themselves slighted, and their Brains can scarce procure them wherewithal to fill their Bellies. Of this poor *Jack Funnel* is an Instance, whose Case is here publish'd in Hopes of making the World ashamed of its Ingratitude. Having generously spent a Fortune of 300*l.* per Ann. and thereby gain'd the Character of a good-natur'd honest Fellow, he devoted himself to his Country's Service in Quality of an Author; and tho' 'tis 25 Years since, and he has drawn his Pen in every Cause, at present he is Master of but one Suit of Clothes, and they too much impair'd, and finds it very difficult to defray the daily Expence of a Six-penny Ordinary.

When first, says he, I appear'd as an Author, it was in a *borrid, barbarous, and bloody Murder*: The Impression went roundly off, by which I was enabled to turn a Coat, and sole and heel-piece two Pair of old Shoes. Soon after, I came out with the *strange and surprizing Appearance* of the murder'd Person's Apparition; by Virtue of which, I took my Waistcoat out of Pawn, and furnish'd myself with a Pound of Candles. *Robberies, Earthquakes, and blazing Stars*, abroad or at home, have usually serv'd to wash and mend my Linnen. The whole Life and Conversation, Birth, Parentage, and Education of considerable Men, have supply'd me for many Years with Pipes and Tobacco; *Last Wills and Testaments* pay my Barber; and the Interpretation of Dreams, together with good Advice to love-sick Maidens, keep me in Shoes and Stockings. When my Works grow stale, I vamp them up, and give them another Run by a different Title-Page. I ransack old Novels, and pass them off for secret History, and disguise the Reasons of former Reigns under the Cover of a Letter to a Member of the present Parliament. By these Means, and by Elegies, Ballads, Bell-man's Verses, &c. I make a hard Shift to pick up a Livelihood.

Daily



*A Knave at the Bottom: Or, the Dealer sure of a Trump.*

Being a fair Discovery of a foul Conspiracy, formed by a secret Cabal, found sitting in a certain Privyhouse that shall be nameless: Bundled up into a Ballad, for the Use and Edification of all good Singers.

To the Tune of *Hey, Boys, up go we, &c.*  
By JEREMY VAN JEW-TRUMP, Esq;

*Quoth Hall to Will, the other day,  
As they caball'd together,  
We and our wights must come in play,  
In spite of wind and weather.  
A fig for fate, we'll blast each scheme  
The prim--r is pursuing;  
We'll cry him down, or blow him up,  
Tho' bury'd in his ruin.*

II. *As one can fight, and both can write  
For Fog and Caleb slander,  
We must in time subdue the kn--ht,  
Tho' great as Alexander.  
What tho' he fix'd his country's peace,  
And best can serve his master;  
Mobs still mistake our swans for geese,  
The wounds we give for plaister.*

III. *Let sots, too dull to disobey,  
Trudge on in tracks of honour;  
We friend and country must betray,  
Bring ev'ry woe upon her:  
All faith renounce, to tumble down  
Each m--st-r from place;  
Tho' m--tre shake, tho' totter c--wn,  
We rise by their disgrace.*

IV. *Let broils intestine toss the st--te,  
E'en like a tennis-ball,  
Whilst we destroy the worth we hate,  
And triumph in its fall.  
Should k--gly power grow absolute,  
Or mobs make k--gs obey,  
Should Chaos reign, we'd ne'er dispute,  
Could we direct his sway.*

V. *But what is law or liberty,  
When we have no command?  
I'd curse the fate of being free  
From any other band.  
To the dealer turn, expecting elves,  
Whose trump their game regards;  
Let's cut and shuffle for ourselves,  
Or (zoons) throw up the cards.*

Weekly Register, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 106.

On the Death of a Friend; who died for the Love of *Sylvia*, whose Friends unreasonably broke off the intended Match between them.

*SHALL* virtuous Strephon unlamented die?  
Shall Strephon's ashes unlamented lie?

*Will no one (whom the Muses love) relate  
His hapless passion, and untimely fate?  
Applaud his friendship, piety, and truth,  
(Virtues rare found among the modern youth)  
Will no one?--Tho' no aid the Muses bring,  
Inspir'd by friendship I'll attempt to sing.  
Forgive me, Sylvia, if his name I wrong,  
Th' intent is honest tho' but mean the song.--  
Bless'd with an open and good-natur'd mind,  
A faultless person, and a soul refin'd,  
Young Strephon liv'd an honour to mankind.  
He steadily pursu'd fair virtue's cause,  
In youth ne'er stray'd from her severest laws;  
To love and friendship always faithful prov'd:  
A well-bred saint!--by all good men belov'd.--  
--Still badst thou been a pattern to the age  
But for th' ignorant zeal and bigot-rage  
Of men base-minded, stirrers up of strife,  
Who robb'd thee of thy Sylvia and thy life.--  
--Yet thou forgav'st those men (a wicked crew)  
By thee instructed I forgive 'em too.--  
--Sylvia let us to Strephon's grave repair,  
And o'er it drop a friendly pious tear;  
Let us to the sad mournful scene resort,  
Where death in horrid majesty keeps court.--  
--This is the hour for sorrow and despair  
To stalk abroad--can'st thou those horrors bear?  
No; --- Thou would'st die to see at mid-night  
gloom*

*A ghost (tho' Strephon's) hovers o'er a tomb;  
But I must go--nay something whispers, baste;  
Thy friend expects thee at his burial-place.--  
--I fly obedient to the strange command.--  
--Now sadly leaning on his tomb I stand.--  
--Oh! how shall I thro' life's dark mazes tread  
With honour, now thou'rt number'd with the  
dead?*

*How shall I 'scape the alluring baits of vice,  
Depriv'd of thy example and advice?  
I dread dishonour, but myself I fear,  
Too prone (alas!) to lend a willing ear  
To pleasure's voice; the wanton harlot's tongue  
Deceives more surely than the Syren's song.  
Hard fate of youth! by whirlwind passions tost,  
On every rock in danger to be lost;  
Thro' this tempestuous sea how shall I steer?  
Thou my safe pilot gone--why stay I here?--  
--In mercy open thy marble jaws, O tomb!  
And hide me in thy hospitable womb!--  
--But ah! what means that sudden flash of light?  
--See! heaven itself lies open to my sight;  
See! Strephon comes in purest light array'd;  
--Immortal bail! hail happy friendly shade!  
Say why this honour to a mortal pay'd?  
O fair inhabitant of heaven say why  
Thou leav'st the blissful regions of the sky,  
Seats of the gods, where peace and harmony  
For ever dwell.--But hark! the vision speaks,  
Hark how his tongue celestial musick breaks!--  
--Cease thy inquiry, mortal, and attend  
The wholesome counsel of thy guardian friend;  
Weep o'er the living, not the dead, for know  
Our portion's happiness, yours pain and woe;*

If mortals pleasure rightly understood,  
 They'd follow virtue as their greatest good;  
 Conform thee therefore to her strictest rules,  
 All honest men are wise, all vicious, fools!  
 Learn thou betimes now in thy early youth  
 To shape thy mind to honesty and truth.  
 The soul receives impressions good or ill  
 With ease at first—use thou thy utmost skill  
 To form it right, ascend fair virtue's hill:  
 With honour then thou'lt pass thro' this life's stage,  
 Belov'd in youth, and reverenc'd in age.—  
 —Thou would'st inquire into thy future fate.—  
 —Forbear, 'tis impious, nor dare I relate  
 The good or ill.—Take virtue for thy guide,  
 And guard against the worst that may betide.—  
 —Yon trumpet sounds—adieu—I must attend  
 My pleasurable task.—Be thou a friend  
 To my lov'd Sylvia, guard her honour well.—  
 —Now till I welcome thee to heaven, farewell.  
 This said his wings the blessed angel spread,  
 And flew away, and with him all my joys are  
 fled.

#### On the First of April.

NATURE is rising from the dead:  
 Frosts and Scythian snows are fled;  
 Boreas to his cavern creeps,  
 And, tir'd with winter-blust'ring, sleeps:  
 Soft æphyrs from the ocean move,  
 The birth-place of the queen of love;  
 And o'er the meadows, hills, and dales  
 Play with their sweet reviving gales;  
 Chasing all discontent, and care  
 And every sadness but despair.  
 Ah! Chloe, when, my charming fair?

#### An Epigram on reading False Taste.

LET P-pe no more what Ch—s builds deride,  
 Because he takes not nature for his guide;  
 Since, wond'rous critick, in thy form we see  
 That nature may mistake as well as he.

The following Copy of Verses was  
 spoken lately at the Tripos in Cam-  
 bridge.

ONE night, as home I tripp'd alone,  
 Between the hours of twelve and one,  
 Wrapt in my virtue and my gown;  
 (The hour it matters not a great,  
 Whether canonical or not)  
 Tho' laymen, who at midnight roam,  
 We may suppose, go reeling home;  
 Yet upon blasphemy it borders,  
 Thus to asperse a man in orders.  
 The moon, who saw what was design'd,  
 Just reach'd a cloud, and popp'd behind;  
 Nor deign'd to lend one single spark  
 To give a li'ht to deeds so dark.  
 What could I see without a light;  
 When not a man o'th' sharpest sight?  
 The case is not so strange, you know,  
 'Twas Sir John Falstaff's long ago.

Besides, Sir, I in answer thereto;  
 Saw them both well enough to swear to,  
 Tho' I suspected much their air,  
 Yet forward I resolv'd to bear;  
 Pluck'd up my little heart, and then,  
 Essay'd to pass these buckram-men:  
 For I suppos'd they wou'd be loth,  
 Abandon'd rogues, to rob the cloth.  
 This, thro' good-nature, I believ'd:  
 But man is born to be deceiv'd.  
 Then up slept that young graceless lad;  
 That youth should dare to be so bad!  
 But in this place, 'tis my intention  
 The hand of providence to mention;  
 Which, whilst this rogue to Newgate goes,  
 And, to disguise him, shifts his cloths,  
 So plainly did my cause espouse.  
 For whilst the crafty villain thought  
 To be secure in's t'other coat,  
 He put on (it is strange, pray bear it)  
 The coat he robb'd in; I aver it  
 To be the same, — or somewhat near it.  
 And partner of his crime he took,  
 Yon fellow with the hanging look;  
 Who, in conjunction with the rest,  
 Held a clasp'd knife up to my breast:  
 Which thro' similitude of look,  
 My fears for pistol then mistook;  
 And in the sad affright I stood in,  
 I'd thought so bad it been black pudding;  
 Who cou'd refuse, they bid me stand,  
 My money, and my watch demand.  
 Money I gave them, as they bade;  
 'Twas four and two-pence, all I had:  
 But sily by evasive catch,  
 I told them, I had ne'er a watch.  
 Now I would have you understand,  
 I had one, but 'twas in my hand.  
 And, pray, what casuist cou'd have shewn,  
 What in this juncture should be done?  
 Grotius supposes, like a tony,  
 Servanda fides cum latrone:  
 But I much better, by my own sense,  
 Answer'd this dubious case of conscience,  
 And thought stale verbo sacerdotis  
 Was much beneath a wise man's notice:  
 For full ten pounds my watch had bought;  
 My word, perhaps, not worth a great.  
 But in one instance, I must own,  
 They shew'd a reverence for the gown.  
 These padders, as goods contrabanded,  
 My honorary scarf demanded;  
 They would not take it, were't my right,  
 Please but to shew how I came by't.  
 Alas! —  
 I must no longer now aspire,  
 To pass, at least, for Dr. P —;  
 No longer bear the bearing word,  
 Here comes the chaplain to my lord:  
 But wanting scarf, (who can endure it?)  
 Shall pass, perhaps, for country curate.  
 They swore: — now I all swearing shun,  
 And so in faith away I run.



**The Miser on his Death-Bed. From the Miser's Praise of Gold: A Poem.**

SEE on his bed the sickly dotard lie,  
The gaping legatees around must cry;  
His mind with cares, his body wreck'd with pain;  
Would he might live his sinful days again:  
A thousand pious acts he has in store,  
Which ne'er occur'd to his dull thoughts before.  
Unthinking man!—but now his boarded wealth  
He'll make subservient to his future health;  
He hates the world, no farther lease would take  
Of this vile earth but for religion's sake;  
To be the orphan's father, widow's spouse,  
And build the hungry, or the Lord an house.  
Fly! call in aid, to Sloan, to Gibbons fly!  
Physick forbid so good a man shou'd die—  
The doctor mounts the stairs with sober pace,  
Affects the look, and sets his formal face.  
How do you, Sir? Oh! doctor, never worse;  
Spare not your art, and I'll not spare my purse:  
Five hundred guineas for my life, he cries,  
What give the heir? Five hundred more—  
he dies.  
And justly. Slave, would'st thou renounce thy  
God,  
Unblest by him, a few sad days to nod.  
Gold is my life, religion, vigour, wealth;  
Give me but this, take thou thy future health.

**Common Fame put to Shame: Or, Truth's Reply to Tittle Tattle.**

FORbear, thou common liar, common fame,  
With envious breath, to blast Amelia's name;  
To marr her merits with fictitious flaw,  
And give her up to men she never saw!  
For know, vile babler! spite of all thy pains,  
Unfully'd still the lovely maid remains:  
Made wise by others harms, the cautious fair  
Scorns the temptation, and avoids the snare.

**Kitty: A Pastoral. From a Collection of Poem, called, a Muse in Livery.**

FROM beneath a cool shade, by the side of  
a stream,  
Thus writes thy Theander, and thou art his  
theme:  
Thy beauties inspiring, my dearest, I'll shew,  
There's nothing in nature so beauteous as you.  
Tho' distance divides us, thy beauties I see,  
Those beauties so lov'd and admired by me!  
Now, now I behold thee, sweet-smiling and  
pretty,  
O gods! you've made nothing so fair as my  
Kitty!  
Come, lovely idea, come fill my fond arms,  
And whilst I thus gaze on thy numerous charms,

The beautiful objects which round me do lie,  
Grow sick at thy presence with envy, and die.  
Now Flora the meadows and groves does adorn,  
With flowers and blossoms on every thorn;  
But look on my Kitty! there sweetly does blow,  
A spring of more beauties than Flora can shew.  
See, see how that rose adorns the gay bush,  
And proud of its colour, would vie with her blush;  
Vain boaster! thy beauties shall quickly decay,  
She blushes,—and see how it withers away.  
Observe that fair lilly, the pride of the vale,  
In whiteness unrival'd, now droops and looks pale;  
It sickens, and changes its beautiful hue,  
And bows down his head in submission to you.  
The zephyrs that fan me beneath the cool shade,  
When panting with heat on the ground I am laid,  
Are less grateful and sweet, than the heavenly air  
That breaths from her lips when she whispers—  
my dear.

O hear the gay lark as she mounts in the skies,  
How sweet are her notes! how delightful her voice!  
Go dwell in the air, little warbler, go,  
I have musick enough while my Kitty's below.  
With pleasure I watch the laborious bee,  
Extracting her sweets from each flower and tree;  
Ah fools! thus to labour to keep you alive,  
Fly, fly to her lips and at once fill your hive.  
See there, on the top of that oak, how the doves,  
Sit brooding each other, and cooing their loves:  
Our loves are thus tender, thus mutual our joy,  
When folded on each others bosom we lie.

It glads me to see how the pretty young lambs  
Are fondled, and cherish'd, and lov'd by their dams:  
The lambs are less pretty, my dearest, than thee;  
Their dams are less fond, nor so loving as me.

I view all the beauties the world now puts on,  
Which all owe their birth to the warmth of the  
sun:

The world is to me, in my dear Kitty's arms,  
And my love's the warm sun that must fill it  
with charms.

But, leaving the fields and the groves, I retire  
To visit the gardens, where art does conspire  
With nature, to finish one beauteous parterre;  
But heav'n in her face has out-done them by far.

Here various flowers still paint the gay scene,  
And as some fade and die, others bud and look  
green;

The charms of my Kitty are constant as they;  
Her virtues will bloom as her beauties decay.

I sit on the ground, and reclining my head,  
Repose amongst flow'rs, a sweet-smelling bed!  
A sweet-smelling bed, yet ah! nothing so sweet,  
As Kitty's dear bosom, my balmy retreat.

As I gaze on the river that smoothly glides by,  
Thus even and sweet is her temper, I cry,  
Thus clear is her mind, thus calm and serene;  
And virtues like gems at the bottom are seen.

But in vain I compare her, here's nothing so  
bright,  
And night now approaches and hinders my sight;  
To bed I must hasten, and there all her charms,  
In softer ideas, I'll bring to my arms.

# The GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

APRIL, 1732.

MONDAY, April 3.



His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal Assent to the following Bills, *viz.* The Land-Tax Bill of one Shilling in the Pound, the Bill for laying a Duty on Salt, the Bill for a Recompence of 14,000*l.* to Sir *Thomas Lombe* for his Art of working the three *Italian* Engines for making Organzine Silk, a Bill for the more easy Recovery of small Debts in *America*, a Bill for importing from *America* directly into *Ireland*, Goods not enumerated in any Act of Parliament, so far as it relates to the Importation of foreign Hops into *Ireland*; and to several private Bills.

TUESDAY, 4.

This being the Day fix'd by Act of Parliament for Messieurs *Robinson* and *Thomson* to surrender themselves, (which they have not done) they are, for Non-Compliance, thereby declar'd Felons convict.

At the Assizes at *Stafford* one Capt. *Manley* was convicted of a Murder and Robbery, committed about five Years ago, and order'd for Execution.

A poor Labourer of *Ratoath* in *Ireland*, being lunatick, murder'd three of his Children as they lay in their Beds, *viz.* a Daughter of 19, a Son of 16, and a Daughter of 9. He attempted also to murder his Wife

and another Child, but they escaped. He was committed to the Goal of *Trim*.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

Prince *Cantimir*, Ambassador from the Empress of *Russia*, had his first Audience of his Majesty, of the Queen the same Day, and of the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, and the Princesses, the next Day.

SATURDAY, 8.

A Courier arriv'd with an Express from his Majesty's Resident at the *Hague*, with the Ratification of their High Mightinesses Act of Concurrence to the Treaty of *Vienna*.

Sir *Archibald Grant*, Bart. was about this Time admitted to Bail; himself and two Securities in 4000*l.* Recognizance, to appear when called for by the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the Affair of the *Charitable Corporation*.

SUNDAY, 9.

His Majesty was pleased to declare to his Nobles in the Drawing-Room, his Royal Intention to visit his *German* Dominions this Summer.

TUESDAY, 11.

Count *Nassau*, lately arriv'd from *Holland*, was at Court, and introduced to their Majesties, and kissed their Hands. The next Day he was introduced to the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, and the Princesses, and kissed their Hands.

THURSDAY, 13.

The Lord *Malpas* received an Express



press, with an Account of the Loss of the Corps of his Lady (who died lately in *France*;) two Footmen, and Baggage of a considerable Value, in an *English* Ship bound for *London*, which was stranded on the Coast of *France*.

His Majesty, about this Time, was graciously pleased to offer a Reward of 50*l.* to any one that shall discover the Person or Persons concern'd in the Murder of *Richard Hill*, one of the Custom-House Boatmen at *Deal*, in the Execution of his Duty; and also his most gracious Pardon to any concern'd in the said Murder (except the Person who actually committed it) who will discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

SATURDAY, 15.

A large Detachment from Lieutenant General *Evans's* Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Captain *Edison*, arrived at *Windsor* from *Leominster* in *Herefordshire*, on their March to the County of *Kent*, to assist in suppressing the Outrages of the Smugglers. who are arriv'd to such an intolerable Pitch of Insolence, as to bid Defiance to the civil Magistrate.

The fine Well in the Tower of *London*, built in *Julius Cæsar's* Time, which went by the Name of *Julius Cæsar's* Well, being broke up, there is a fine Warehouse building under the Direction of Colonel *Armstrong*, for combustible Stores.

At last *Derby* Assizes were condemned, and since executed, *John Hewet* and *Rosamond Olerenshaw*, for poisoning *Hannah*, the Wife of *John Hewet*. They confess'd the Fact, and charg'd another Person as a Principal in the said Murder, at whose House the unfortunate Woman was poison'd. *Olerenshaw* was Servant to that other Person so charged, who had often criminal Conversation with *Hewet*; which caused such Differen-

ces between them and the Wife of *Hewet*, that has already ended in the Death of three of them. The fourth is since committed to Prison, and a great many Persons have been examin'd, and much Wickedness discovered; particularly the Bones of a young Child about seven Months Growth found privately buried in the Garden belonging to the Person apprehended.

TUESDAY, 18.

This Morning the most melancholy Affair happen'd that hath been heard of for many Years. One *Richard Smith*, a Bookbinder, and Prisoner for Debt within the Liberties of the *King's-Bench*, and *Bridget* his Wife, were found hanging near their Bed, about a Yard distant from each other; and in another Room their little Child, about two Years old, was found in a Cradle shot thro' the Head. The following Letters left in the Room, one directed to their Landlord, and two others inclosed to Mr. *Brindley*, a Bookbinder, in *New Bondstreet*, will best account for this melancholy Affair.

TO MR. BRIGHTRED.

S I R,

THE Necessity of my Affairs has oblig'd me to give you this Trouble; I hope I have left more than is sufficient for the Money I owe you. I beg of you that you'll be pleas'd to send these inclosed Papers, as directed, immediately by some Porter, and that without shewing them to any one,

Your humble Servant, *Richard Smith*

P. S. I have a Suit of black Cloaths at the Cock in *Mint-street*, which lies for 17*s.* 6*d.*

If you can find any Chap for my Dog and ancient Cat, it would be kind.

I have here sent a Shilling for the Porter.

Cousin *Brindley*,

IT is now about the Time I promis'd Payment to Mr. *Brooks*, which I have performed in the best Manner I was able. I wish it had been done more to your Satisfaction; but the Thing was impossible. I here return you my hearty Thanks for the Favours which I have received; it being all the Tribute I am able to pay. There is a certain anonymous Person, whom you have some Knowledge of, who, I am inform'd, has taken some Pains to make the World believe he has done you Services: I wish that

that said Person had never troubled his Head about my Affairs; I am sure he had no Business with them; for it is intirely owing to his meddling that I came Pennyless into this Place; whereas had I brought twenty Pounds in with me, which I could easily have done, I could not then have missed getting my Bread here, and in Time have been able to come to Terms with my Plaintiff, whose Lunacy I believe could not have lasted always. I must not here conclude; for my meddling Friend's Man Sancho Pancho would perhaps take it ill, did I not make mention of him; therefore if it lies in your Way, let Sancho know that his Impudence and Insolence was not so much forgotten as despised. I shall now make an End of this Epistle, desiring you to publish the Inclosed; as to the Manner how, I leave it intirely to your Judgement. That all Happiness may attend you and yours, is the Prayer of,

Your affectionate Kinsman even to Death.  
Richard Smith.

P. S. If it lies in your Way, let that good-natur'd Man, Mr. Duncomb, know, that I remember'd him with my latest Breath.

TO MR. BRINDLEY.

THESE Actions, considered in all their Circumstances being somewhat uncommon, it may not be improper to give some Account of the Cause, and that it was an inveterate Hatred we conceived against Poverty and Rags; Bewild that through a Train of unlucky Accidents, were become inevitable; for we appeal to all that ever knew us, whether we were either idle or extravagant, whether or no we have not taken as much Pains to get our Living as our Neighbours, altho' not attended with the same Success. We apprehend to taking our Child's Life away to be a Circumstance for which we shall be generally condemned; but for our own Parts, we are perfectly easy upon that Head. We are satisfied it is less Cruelty to take the Child with us, even supposing a State of Annihilation, as some dream of, than to leave her friendless in the World, expos'd to Ignorance and Misery. Now, in order to obviate some Censures, which may proceed either from Ignorance or Malice, we think it proper to inform the World, that we firmly believe the Existence of Almighty God; that this Belief of ours is not an implicit Faith, but deduced from the Nature and Reason of Things; we believe the Existence of an Almighty Being, from the Consideration of his wonderful Works; from the Consideration of those innumerable, celestial and glorious Bodies, and from their wonderful Order and Harmony. We have also spent some Time in viewing these Wonders, which are to be seen in the minute Part of the World, and that with great Pleasure and Satisfaction; from all which Particulars we are satisfied that such amazing Things could not possibly be without a first Mover, without the Existence of an

Almighty Being. And as we know the wonderful God to be Almighty, so we cannot help believing but that he is also good, not implacable; not like such Wretches as Men are, not taking Delight in the Miseries of his Creatures; for which Reason we resign up our Breaths unto him without any terrible Apprehensions, submitting ourselves to those Ways, which in his Goodness he shall please to appoint after Death. We also believe the Existence of unbodied Creatures, and think we have Reason for that Belief; although we don't pretend to know their Way of subsisting. We are not ignorant of those Larus made in Terrorem, but leave the Disposal of our Bodies to the Wisdom of the Coroner and his Jury; the Thing being indifferent to us where our Bodies are laid; from whence it will appear how little anxious we are about a *Hic jacet*; we for our Parts neither expect nor desire such Honours, but shall content ourselves with a borrowed Epitaph, which we shall insert in this Paper.

Without a name, for ever silent, dumb;  
Dust, ashes, nought else is within this tomb;  
Where we were born or bred it matters not,  
Who were our parents, or hath us begot.  
We were, but now are not; think no more of us,  
For as we are, so you'll be turn'd to dust.

It is the Opinion of Naturalists, that our Bodies are at certain Stages of Life composed of new Matter; so that a great many poor Men have new Bodies oftner than new Clothes: Now as Divines are not able to inform us which of those several Bodies shall rise at the Resurrection, it is very probable that the deceased Body may be for ever silent as well as any other.

RICHARD SMITH.  
BRIDGET SMITH.

The Coroner's Jury found them both guilty of Self-Murder, and of wilful Murder as to the Child. They were both buried in the Cross-Way near Newington Turnpike.

THURSDAY, 20.

The poor Children of the several Charity Schools, to the Number of about 6000, were conducted by their Trustees, Teachers and Parish Beadles to St. Sepulchre's Church, according to annual Custom, where a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, suitable to the Occasion.

At a General Court of the S. S. Company, Heads of a Bill in Parliament were proposed for dividing the present Capital, viz. three Parts thereof into Annuities, and the remaining fourth into a trading Capital; a sixth and one fourth *per Cent.* being



ing first of all deducted for the Payment of a Million of their Bonds: Which being read, the Court resolved, that it be referred to the Court of Directors to cause a Bill to be prepared for Parliament, upon the Heads and Materials aforesaid; and to make humble Application for passing the same into an Act. A Ballot was taken upon this Resolution on the 25th, when 618 were for complying with the Scheme, and 180 against it.

*An Epitaph.*

Here lieth the Body of Colonel  
DON FRANCISCO;  
Who, with an inflexible Constancy,  
And inimitable Uniformity of Life,  
Persisted, in Spite of Age and Infirmary,  
In the Practice of every human Vice,  
Excepting *Prodigality* and *Hypocrisy*;  
His insatiable *Avarice*  
Exempting him from the first,  
And his matchless *Impudence*  
From the latter.  
Nor was he more singular  
In that undeviating Viciousness of Life,  
Than successful in accumulating Wealth;  
Having,  
Without Trust of publick Money, Bribe,  
Worth, Service, Trade, or Profession,  
Acquired, or rather created  
A *Ministerial Estate*.  
Among the Singularities of his Life and Fortune  
Be it likewise commemorated,  
That he was the only Person in his Time  
Who could cheat without the Mask of Honesty;  
Who could retain his primæval Meanness  
After being possess'd of 10,000 Pounds a Year;  
And who, having done, every Day of his Life,  
Something worthy of a Gibbet,  
Was once condemned to one  
For what he had not done.  
Think not, indignant Reader,  
His Life useless to Mankind.  
PROVIDENCE  
Favoured, or rather connived at  
His execrable Designs,  
That he might remain,  
To this, and future Ages,  
A conspicuous Proof and Example  
Of how small Estimation  
Exorbitant Wealth is held in the Sight  
Of the ALMIGHTY,  
By his bestowing it on  
The most unworthy  
Of all the Descendants  
Of Adam.

SATURDAY, 22.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when seven Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. *Thomas Beck*, *Peter Robinson*, and *Edward Wentland*, for Street-Robberies; *Anne Wentland*, Wife of the last mention'd, for robbing a Countryman of 10 Guineas; *Dorothy Fosset*, for picking a Man's Pocket of two Guineas; *James Phillips* and *William Hurst*, for Burglary and Felony committed at *Hendon* in *Middlesex*. This last was so ill, that they were oblig'd to hold him up to receive Sentence, and a few Minutes after expired. The two Women pleaded their Bellies, and *Wentland* was found with Child, and *Fosset* not. Twenty five were order'd for Transportation, three burnt in the Hand; and four to be whipt. *Eliz. Doyle* to remain till next Sessions, a Bill of Indictment having been found against her for robbing a Person on the Highway in Man's Apparel.

A Duel was sought about this Time, between the Lord *John Russell* and Capt. *Janssen*, when the former retreating a little to have a more advantageous Thrust, fell down, and the latter being too generous to take the Advantage, there was no Mischief done.

MONDAY, 24.

This Morning between two and three o'Clock, the *Bristol* and *Gloucester* Mails, containing 46 Bags from different Towns, were stolen away by one Foot-pad, mask'd, on the Heath two Miles beyond *Hounslow*. The Horse was found the same Day in a Field near *Tyburn*.

TUESDAY, 25.

A High Court of Chivalry was held this Day at the College of Arms, *Doctors-Commons*, before the worshipful Dr. *Edmund Isham*, Surrogate to the Earl of *Effingham*, Deputy Earl Marshal of England; Dr. *Henchman*, the King's Advocate; *Blance Anstis*, Esq; King at Arms, and  
Knox

*Knox Ward*, Esq; *Clarencieux* King at Arms; when Mr. *Nevile*, Proctor for the Office, exhibited Articles against Mrs. *Radbourne*, Widow, which were admitted by the Surrogate, for bearing Arms (as alledg'd in the said Articles) that do not belong to her. Dr. *Andrews* was Advocate for Mr. *Radbourne*. The said Proctor next return'd the Procefs against Sir *John Blount*, Bart. and continu'd the Certificate till the next Court Day. They also return'd the Procefs against Mr. *Charles Bainton*, Executor of Mr. *Ladbrook*; and Mr. *White*, a Proctor of the said Court appear'd for him, and pray'd Articles to be argued next Court; which was granted, then the Court adjourn'd.

A Hearing came on before the Lord Chancellor, assisted by the Lord Chief Justice *Raymond* and Baron *Commins*, touching the Validity of the Patent granted by his Majesty to Messieurs *Wilks*, *Cibber* and *Booth*, for the Play-House in *Drury-Lane*; and the Court was unanimously of Opinion that the said Patent was a lawful Grant; and it passed the Great Seal accordingly.

THURSDAY, 27.

A Play call'd *the Indian Emperor*, or *the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards*, was this Night perform'd in the great Ball-Room at St. *James's*, by several young Persons of the first Rank, before their Majesties and all the Royal Family, who express'd their entire Satisfaction at the same; and the Company of young Soldiers belonging to his Royal Highness the Duke, were under Arms during the whole Performance; and his Royal Highness as a Corporal, relieved and posted his Men on Duty at the End of every Act; and afterwards they were drawn up, and the Officers paid their Compliments to their Majesties as they pass'd thro' the Royal Apartments.

SATURDAY, 29.

The Lord *Torrington*, accompa-

ny'd by several Persons of Distinction, went down to *Deptford* in the *Admiralty* Barge, and hoisted his Flag on board the *William and Mary* Yacht, his Lordship being appointed to convoy his Majesty to *Holland*; on which Occasion he was saluted by his Majesty's Ship the *Torrington*, and all the royal Yachts.

The Corps of the late Bishop *Atterbury* arriv'd at the Custom-House, on board Capt. *Moore*, from *Diep*, in order to its Interment here.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Dr. *Lytton* presented to the Vicarage of *Sherbourne* in *Hampshire*, void by the Death of Mr. *Lyon*.

Dr. *Richard Goodwin*, Prebendary of *York*, to the Rectory of *Prestwich* in *Lancashire* (worth about 500*l.* per Annum) presented by the Lord *Malton*,

*Arthur Williams*, M. A. to the Archdeaconry of *St. David's*, by his Majesty, void by the Death of Archdeacon *Medley*.

Mr. *Warner*, to the Vicarage of *Whitchurch* in *Hampshire*.

Mr. *Cox* chosen Lecturer of *Kensington*, in the room of Dr. *Hough*, who resign'd.

Mr. *William Jenkins* chosen Lecturer of *St. Martin's Ludgate*, in the room of Dr. *Crow*, who resign'd.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

Sir *Edward Bellamy* rechosen Governor of the Bank, and *Horatio Townshend* Deputy Governor, in the room of *John Olmius*, Esq; deceased. And the following Gentlemen chosen Directors, viz. *Robt. Alsop*, Esq; Ald. Mr. *Robt. Atwood*, *John Bant*, Esq; Sir *Ger. Conyers*, Knt. Ald. *Delillers Carbonnel*, Esq; Sir *Joseph Eyles*, *Nath. Gould*, Esq; Sir *Gil. Heathcote*, Knt. Ald. *John Hanger*, *Sam. Holden*, Esqs; Mr. *William Hunt*, Mr. *Joseph Paice*, jun. *Matth. Raper*, *Moses Raper*, *John Rudge*, *William*



*William Snelling*, Esq; *Mr. Bryan Benson*, Stamp *Brooksbank*, Esq; *Mr. Clement Boebm*, *William Faulkner*, Esq; *Mr. James Gaultier*, *Christ. Letbiellier*, *Henry Neal*, Esq; and *Mr. Robt. Thornton*. The eight last were not in the Direction last Year.

The following were chosen Directors of the *East India Company*, viz. *Abr. Adams*, Esq; *Sir Robt. Baylis*, *Sir William Billers*, Knts. Alder. \* *Steph. Bisse*, *Charles Boone*, Esq; *Mr. Rich. Blount*, Rt. Hon. *Francis Child*, Esq; Lord Mayor, *John Cooke*, Esq; *Dr. Caleb Cotesworth*, *Sir Matt. Decker*, Bart. \* *John Drummond*, Esq; *Mr. Leon. Gill*, \* *William Gosselin*, *John Gould*, Esq; *Capt. Hen. Gough*, \* *Capt. Robt. Hudson*, *Benj. Letbiellier*, \* *Matt. Martin*, *John Page*, Esq; *Mr. Simon Theunemans*. \* *St. Quintin Thompson*, \* *John Walker*, \* *Josias Wadsworth*, Esq; and *Mr. Josias Wadsworth*, jun. Those with a Star were not in the Direction last Year.

*Mr. Aribur Rawlinson* appointed High-Constable for *Westminster*.

*Lieutenant Wingate* made Commander of the *Torrington* Man of War.

*Mr. Sowle*, Capt. of a Company in *Lieut. Gen. Tatton's* Regiment of Foot.

*Hon. James Brigg*, Esq; a Captain in the Foot Guards.

*Mr. Robt. Hargrove*, Messenger to the Victualling-Office, in the room of *Mr. Kelloway*, deceased.

*Sir Thomas Hoby*, Bart. declar'd duly elected a Representative for *Great-Marlow* in *Bucks*, in the room of *George Robinson*, Esq; expell'd the House on Account of the *Charitable Corporation*. But *Lord Sidney Beauclerc* designs to complain of an undue Election and Return. Chickens sold at the said Borough for a Guinea a Piece.

*Mr. Smith* declar'd duly elected Common-Council Man for the Ward of *Aldgate*, in the room of *Deputy Atwood*, deceas'd.

*Francis Whitworth*, Esq; made Surveyor-General of all his Majesty's Woods, &c. He was re-elected for *Minehead* in *Somersetshire*.

*Andrew Charlton*, Esq; House-keeper of his Majesty's House at *New-Market*.

*Mr. Hawkin*, Page of the Presence to the Duke of *Cumberland*; and *Mr. Lumcask*, Page of the Back-Stairs.

*Hon. Edward Foley* chosen Member of Parliament for *Droitwich*, in the room of his Brother, *Richard Foley*, Esq; deceased.

*Mr. Cornwall*, for *Weobly* in *Herefordshire*, in the room of *Serjeant Birch*, expell'd the House of Commons for the Affair of *Lord Derwentwater's* Estate.

*Mr. Murray* appointed Capt. of a Troop in *Ireland*.

*Major Lumcanier*, Yeoman of the Robes under *Col. Schutz*.

*Dr. James Lidderdale*, to be one of his Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary in *Scotland*.

*Peter Bettefworth*, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of *Jersey*.

*Capt. Brand*, to be Commander of the *Success* Man of War.

*Mr. Robt. Clark*, Advocate, to be one of the four Commissaries of *Edinburgh*.

*Counsellor Garth* elected Recorder of the *Devises*, in the room of the late *Serjeant Webb*.

*Thomas Windham*, Esq; Member for *Pool* in *Dorsetshire*, in the room of *Dennis Bond*, Esq; expell'd the House for the Affair of *Lord Derwentwater's* Estate.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

*Pell Gateward*, Esq; of *Cambridge*, married to *Miss March* of *Hadenham*.

*Richard Andrews*, of *Martin* in *Surrey*, Esq; to *Miss Barbara Baker* of *Bloomsbury-Square*.

*Mr. Bridges*, to *Mrs. Knight*, of 10,000*l.* Fortune.

The Countess of *Dysart*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

The Lady *Guilford*, of a Son and Heir.

The Rev. Dr. *Best*, Minister of *St. Lawrence Jewry*, married to Miss *West*.

Mr. *Webb*, Son of Sir *John Webb*, to Miss *Gibbon* of *Great James-street*.

*Henry Clark*, Esq; Page of the Back-Stairs to the Princess *Mary*, to Miss *Phebin*.

*Richard Hoare*, Esq; to Miss *Tully* of *Charter-house-square*, of 18,000*l.* Fortune.

Capt. *Ogden*, to Mrs. *Clariton* of *Totteridge*, of 12,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. *Liftix* of *Clapham*, to Miss *Alderton*, a rich Heiress.

The Lord *Petre* of *Ingatestone*, to Miss *Ratcliffe*, Daughter to the late E. of *Derwentwater*, of 30,000*l.* Fortune.

*Charles Sheffield* of *Banstead* in *Surrey*, Esq; to Miss *Railton* of *Ewell*, of 7000*l.* Fortune.

The Lady *Yonge*, brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of *Stephen Austin*, Esq; of a Son.

Dr. *Whitcar*, an eminent Physician, married to Miss *Gill*.

Mr. *Hart*, a Banker in *Fleet street*, to Mrs. *Wanley*, Relict of *George Wanley*, Esq; late of *Tottenbam* in *Middlesex*, who has a Jointure of 400*l.* per Ann.

#### DEATHS.

The Relict of Dr. *Fowler*, late Lord Bishop of *Gloucester*.

*Ralph Egerton*, of *Harleston* in *Staffordshire*, Esq;

The Rev. Mr. *Lyon*, Vicar of *Sherbourne*, near *Basingstoke* in *Hampshire*.

Mr. *Westcombe*, a young Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune.

The Hon. Lieut. Gen. *Hamilton*, at his Seat near *Colerain* in *Ireland*.

A Nephew of Sir *Tho. Lyttleton*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, of about 20 Years of Age, having been inoculated for the Small-Pox.

The Lady *Cornwallis*, Relict of Col. *Cornwallis*, at the Bath.

Dr. *Alexander Dundasi*, one of his Majesty's Physicians at *Edinburgh*.

Miss *Dunchaballa Oxendon*, Daughter of Sir *George Oxendon*, Bart. at *Acton*, in the 9th Year of her Age.

Mrs. *Leake*, Relict of Capt. *Leake*, only Son of the late Sir *John Leake*, Admiral.

*Bartholomew Shower*, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; at *Midlam* near *Epsom* in *Surrey*.

Mr. *Wingfield*, a Merchant of *London*, at his House in *Cullom-street*.

Mr. *West*, a young Gentleman of about 20 Years of Age, at *King's-College*, *Cambridge*, of the Small-Pox by Inoculation.

*Joseph Hancock*, Esq; belonging to the great Wardrobe.

The Lady *Jolliffe*, in *Bedfordshire*.

The Lady *Floyer*, Relict of Sir *Peter Floyer*, at *Chestnut* in *Hertfordshire*.

Sir *William Willys*, of *Fen-Ditton* in *Cambridgeshire*, Bart. Member of Parliament for *Great Bedwin* in *Wilts*.

The Lady *Shovel*, Relict of the late Sir *Cloudefley Shovel*.

Dr. *Goldsmith*, a young Physician.

*John Russel*, Esq; at *Theobalds* in *Hertfordshire*.

Capt. *Bromley*, an old Officer in the Navy.

Mr. *Thomas Preston*, Father to the late Alderman *Preston*.

The Lady *Pryce*, Relict of Sir *John Pryce*, Bart.

*John Bodicoat*, Esq; at *Colchester*.

Miss *Binyan*, near *Paddington*, a young Lady of 15,000*l.* Fortune.

*Giles Whitlock*, Esq; at *Coventry*.

The Lady *Penelope Russel*, at her House near *Grosvenor-Square*.

Capt. *Robert Swithson*, an old experienc'd Officer in the Army.

The Earl of *Aboyne*, in *Scotland*, in the Flower of his Age.

*John Sheffield*, Esq; at *Enfield*.

*John Hopkins*, Esq; in *Broad street*, worth 300,000*l.* acquir'd chiefly by Trans-



Transactions in Government Securities. He has left 500 *l.* to *St. Thomas's Hospital*; 500 *l.* to the Incubables; 500 *l.* to poor House-keepers, 20 *l.* to a Family. But the Bulk of his great Estate is limited to the Heirs Male of the Daughters of a Kinsman and Name-sake of his, a Farmer in *Essex* or *Suffolk*. *Sir Richard Hopkins* and *John Rudge, Esq;* are Executors.

*John Henley* of *Abbots-Wotton* in *Dorsetshire, Esq;* suddenly at the Bath.

*Philip Hargrove, Esq;*

*Mr. Harcourt Master*, youngest Son of *Sir Harcourt Master, Kt.* and *Ald.* *Brigadier-General Pocock*, an experienced Officer in the Army.

*Philip Hillman, Esq;* at *Stoke* in *Hampshire*.

*Edward Hudson, Esq;* in an advanced Age.

*Miss Susan Walpole*, Daughter to *Horatio Walpole*.

*Thomas Parker*, Earl of *Macclesfield*, in the 66th Year of his Age, after about eight Days Suppression of Urine. He was chief Justice of the *King's Bench* about eight Years, and Lord Chancellor about six. He was very sensible of the Approach of Death, and compos'd himself for it with as much Calmness as for a Journey, receiv'd the Sacrament with his Relations, Friends, and Servants, and took Leave of them serious and unmov'd. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son, *George Viscount Parker*, now Earl of *Macclesfield*.

#### Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

*William Bundy*, of *Gissing* in *Norfolk*, Mercer.

*William Obreen* and *Joachim Matthew Stelter*, of *Bishopsgate-street*, Merchants and Partners.

*Charles Newburgh*, late of *Exeter*, Merchant.

*Henry Plowman*, of *Cheapside*, Stationer.

*Richard Mapp*, late of *Kedermister*, Innholder and Vintner.

*John Brett*, of *Norwich*, Worsted-Weaver.

*William Laurence*, of *Church-street* in *St. Anne's Westminster*, Carpenter and Chapman.

*Edward Walker*, of *St. Clement's Danes*, Vintner.

*Walker Browne*, of *St. James's Westminster*, Victualler.

#### A Case stated for the Opinion of Counsel learned in the Law.

The Oath and Part of the Ceremony used at the Installation of *Knts of the Bath*.

" You shall honour God above all  
" Things: You shall be stedfast in  
" the Faith of Christ: You shall  
" love the King your Sovereign  
" Lord, and him and his Right de-  
" send to your Power: You shall de-  
" send MAIDENS, WIDOWS, and  
" ORPHANS in their Rights, and  
" shall suffer no EXTORTION, as  
" far as you may prevent it, &c."

After the Installation, the King's Master-Cook attended at the West Door of *Westminster-Abbey*, having a Linnen Apron and a Chopping Knife in his Hand; and as the Knights passed by him in their Return from the Abbey, he severally said to each Knight, Sir, you know what great Oath you have taken, which if you keep, it will be of great Honour to you; but if you break it, I shall be compelled by my Office to back off your Spurs from your Heels.

Query, Whether Breach of Trust in the CHARITABLE CORPORATION will not be judged a Breach of the Oath above recited?

Query, Whether in Case such Breach of Trust and of Oath should appear, his Majesty's Master-Cook ought not to perform the Functions of his Office?

FROM the *Hague*, That the States ratified on the 10th, N.S. their Act of Concurrence to the Treaty of *Vienna*; and the next Morning Count *Zinzendorff*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Emperor, and M. *Dayrolle*, his Britannick Majesty's Resident, exchange'd the Ratifications of their respective Masters with those of their High Mightinesses.

From *Vienna*. The Emperor has nominated the Duke of *Lorrain* Vice-Roy, or rather Vicar-General of *Hungary*, with its Dependencies, as *Transylvania*, *Servia*, *Temeswarer*, and Part of *Wallachia*; And some say his Marriage with the Emperor's eldest Daughter will soon be declar'd.

From *Genna*, That the Senate had receiv'd certain Advices from *Corfica*, that the Maledcontents had summon'd all the Natives that were able to bear Arms, to repair to their Camp, on Pain of Death, and having their Possessions destroy'd by Fire, if they disobey'd: And that they unanimously bound themselves by Oath, not to accept the Accommodation offer'd them by the Senate, upon any Terms whatsoever, being resolv'd to contend for their Liberty to the last Drop of Blood.

From *Ratisbon*. The Minister of the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*, notified to the Evangelick Body, that the King his Master had order'd a general Collection throughout his *German* Dominions, for the Relief of the poor Protestants

of *Saltzbourg*, who are forc'd to leave their native Country on Account of their Religion: And that that Monarch contributed 3000 Rixdollars, to make the intended Relief the more extensive.

From *Hamburg*, That a Collection for the Protestant *Saltzburgers* had been made in the five principal Churches in that City; which amounted to 10,000 Rixdollars.

From *Santa Cruz* in *Barbary*. That King *Muley Abdallab*, after several Engagements, had in a pitch'd Battle entirely defeated all the Forces of the rebellious *Arabs*; most of whom had since laid down their Arms, and implor'd his Clemency: That afterwards he made himself Master of all Mount *Atlas*, which is what the late King his Father never could do, and obliged the Inhabitants to take an Oath of Fidelity to him.

From *Seville*. The Court will continue here till their Majesties have receiv'd Advice of the Success of the approaching Expedition. They write from *Cadiz*, That 30 Transports are sail'd thence for *Alicant*; and from all the respective Ports, that they hop'd to have a sufficient Number of Vessels ready for the Imbarkation before the End of this Month. The last Letters from *Valencia* say, that 40,000 effective Men are actually in that Kingdom. 'Tis advis'd from *Barbary*, that *Oran* and *Algiers* are much alarm'd at the present Armament, and are preparing for a vigorous Defence.



# Prices of Goods, &c. in April, 1732.

45

Towards the End of the Month.

## STOCKS.

Sea 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	Afric. 40
Bonds l. 2 17 a 16	Royal Aff. 101 a $\frac{1}{4}$
Annu. 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Y. Build. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Circ. l. 7 7 6	3p. C. An. 97 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Mil. Bank 110	Eng Copper l. 2 6 6
India 177 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	Wells dit. 11. 15
Bonds l. 6 9, 7 a 8	Blank Tick. 71. 8s. 6

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35 1	Bilboa 42 $\frac{1}{8}$
D. Sight 34 11 a 5	Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 2	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamb. 34 3	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
P. Sight 32 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lisb. 5 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Bourdaul 31 $\frac{1}{8}$	Oport. 5 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz 42 $\frac{1}{4}$	Antw. 36 1 a 2
Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 19 21	Oates 10 19
Rye 11 13	Tares 18 23
Barley 11 16	Pease 20 25
H. Beans 20 24	H. Pease 14 16
P. Malt 20 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	B. Malt 20 21

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from March 28. to April 25.

Christned	Males 696	Females 640	1376
Buried	Males 876	Females 846	1722

Died under 2 Years old	709
Between 2 and 5	127
5 10	47
10 20	39
20 30	109
30 40	151
40 50	148
50 60	143
60 70	124
70 80	77
80 90	45
90 and upwards	3

1722

## Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3l. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 20 to 22	Sugar Powder best 54 a 59s.	Manna 18d. a 3s. 6d.
New Hops per Hun. 2l. 3s. a 3l. 3s.	Ditto second Sort 49s.	Mastick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops 2l. 15s. a 4l.	Loaf Sugar doubleref. 8d. a 9d. half	Opium 11s.
Rape Seed 19l.	Ditto single refine 60s. a 70s.	Quicksilver 4s. 6d.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half		Rhubarb 20 a 22s.
on board, 16 a 16l. 10s.	Grocery Wares by the lb.	Sarsaparilla 3s. 6d.
Tin in Blocks 4l.	Cinamon 7s. 8d.	Saffron English 26s.
Ditto in Bars 4l. 2s.	Clowes 9s. 1d.	Wormseeds 4s. 6d.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 5s.	Mace 15s. 6d.	Balsam Copairua 2s. 10d.
Ditto ordinary 4l. 16s. a 5l.	Nutmegs 8s. 6d.	Balsam of Gilead 18s.
Ditto Barbary 68 a 72l.	Sugar Candy white 12d. a 17d.	Hypocacuanæ 6s.
Iron of Bilboa 14l. 10s. per Ton.	Ditto brown 6d. half penny	Ambergreece per oz. 14s.
Ditto of Sweden 15l. 10s.	Pepper for home consump. 14d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 40s.	Ditto for Exportation 10d.	Oporto red per Pipe 32l. a 34l.
Country Tallow 31s. 6d.	Tea Bohea fine 10s. a 12s.	Ditto white 40l.
Cochineal 17s.	Ditto ordinary 10s.	Lisbon red 36l.
	Ditto Congo 10 a 14s.	Ditto white 26l.
Grocery Wares by the C.	Ditto Pekoe 10 a 14s.	Sberry 27l.
Raisins of the S. 29s. 6d.	Ditto Green fine 10 a 13s.	Canary new 26l.
Ditto Malaga Frailes 16s. 6d.	Ditto Imperial 9 a 12s.	Ditto old 36l.
Ditto Smirna new 17s.	Ditto Hyson 30 a 35s.	Florence 33l.
Ditto Alicant 11s. 6d.		French red 36l. a 50l.
Ditto Lipra new none	Drugs by the lb.	Ditto white 20l.
Ditto Beswedera 19s.	Balsam Peru 16s.	Mountain Malaga old 28 a 30l.
Currants none	Cardamoms 3s. 4d.	Ditto new 20 a 24l.
Ditto new 48s.	Campfire resin'd 17s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. a 6s. 6d.
Prunes French none	Crabs Eyes 22d.	Rum of Jam. 6s. a 7s.
Figs none	Jallop 3s. 9d.	Ditto Lew. Islands 5s. a 6s.

The

1. **A**N Examination of the Facts and Reasonings in the Bp. of *Chichester's* Sermon on the 31st of *January* last. Printed for *J. Peele*, price 1 s.

2. The Life of *Sethos*, taken from private Memoirs of the antient *Ægyptians*. Translated from a *Greek* Manuscript into *French*, and now done into *English*. By *M. Lediard*. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Printed for *J. Walthoe*, price 11 s.

3. The Marry'd Philosopher. A Comedy. As now acting at the Theatre Royal in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*. By a Gentleman of the *Temple*. Printed for *T. Worrall*, price 1 s. 6 d.

4. *Longford's Glyn*. A true History faithfully translated from the *Irish* Original. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6 d.

5. Memoirs of Love and Gallantry: Or the various Foibles of the Fair display'd; and a real History of several Persons of Distinction, price 1 s.

6. The Merry Masqueraders: Or the Humourist Cuckold. A Comedy. price 1 s.

7. *Mr. Taste*; the Poetical Fop: Or the Modes of the Court. A Comedy, price 1 s. 6 d. The three foregoing printed for *E. Rayner*.

8. The Moral Obligation to the Positive Appointments in Religion; with Regard chiefly to the Sacraments. Printed for *R. Hett*, price 4 d.

9. The Intriguing Courtiers; or the Modish Gallants. A Comedy. Wherein the secret Histories of several Persons are faithfully represented. In which is introduced, an Interlude, (after the Manner of a Rehearsal) called, the Marriage Promise; or the disappointed Virgin. Consisting of Variety of new Songs, set to several *English, Irish* and *Scotch* Ballad-Tunes and Country Dances. Printed for *S. Sloo*, price 1 s. 6 d.

\* 10. *Tully's* three Books of Offices, translated into *English*, with Notes explaining the Method and Meaning of the Author. By *Thomas*

*Cockman*. The fifth Edition, price 3 s.

11. The Argument set forth in a late Book entitled *Christianity as old as the Creation*, reviewed and confuted. Conference the 3d. which compleats the Whole. To which is added, an Essay on the Power of Human Reason, in Answer to the Question how far Reason is sufficient for the Happiness of Mankind, with a short View of the Nature and Reason of the Christian Revelation. By *Thomas Burnet*, D. D. Prebendary of *Sarum*. Printed for *A. Betsworth* and *C. Hitch*. price 1 s. 6 d.

12. The Monthly Chronicle for *March* 1732. Printed for *J. Wilford*.

N. B. The above is discontinued, and the *London Magazine* to be printed for the Future in its room.

13. *Mr. Oldmixon's* Reply to *Dr. Atterbury's* Vindication of *Bishop Smallridge*, *Dr. Aldrich*, and himself, from some Passages in the Preface to the History of the Reigns of the *Stuarts*, relating to *Mr. Edmund Smith* of *Oxford's* Discovery of indirect Practices in the Publication of the History of the Grand Rebellion. price 1 s.

14. The Omniscience of God stated and vindicated; with a full Answer to *Mr. Fancourt's* 3d Letter, and his Essay concerning Prescience. In several Letters to his Friend. By *D. Millar*, A. M. Printed for *A. Millar*.

15. A Detection of several Misrepresentations of the Facts in *Oldcastle's* Remarks on the *English* History. To which is prefix'd, an Enquiry into the Reasons of the Success, in Sale, of all scandalous Libels. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6 d.

16. A Letter to a Country-Gentleman on the Revival of the Salt Duty. Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 6 d.

\* 17. A new Law-Dictionary. Containing the Interpretation and Definition of Words, and Terms used in the Law, and also the whole Law and the Practice thereof under all



all the Heads and Titles of the same. By *Giles Jacob*, Gent. The second Edition corrected with large Additions, to which is annexed a Table of References to all the Arguments and Resolutions of the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, in the several Volumes of Reports. Folio, price 1 l. 7 s. 6 d.

18. Some Remarks on a Reply to the Defence of the Letter to Dr. *Waterland*. Wherein the Author's Sentiments, as to all the principal Points in Dispute are fully and clearly explained. Printed for *J. Peel*, price 1 s.

19. A Survey of *Dorsetshire*. Containing the Antiquities and natural History of that County, &c. Published from an original Manuscript written by the Reverend Mr. *Coker* of *Mapowder* in the said County. Printed for *J. Wilcox*.

20. Sermons and Discourses on practical Subjects, never before printed. By *Robert Moss*, D. D. late Dean of *Ely*, and Preacher to the Hon. Society of *Gray's Inn*. Published from the Originals at the Request of the said Society, with a Preface giving some Account of the Author, by a learned Hand. In 4 Volumes 8vo. price 1 l. 2 s.

\* 21. The History of the Revolutions that happen'd in the Government of the *Roman Republick*. Written in *French* by the *Abbot de Vertot*, &c. Englished by Mr. *Ozell* from the Original newly re-printed at *Paris*, with Amendments and Additions by the Author himself in almost every Page, &c. The fourth Edition. In 2 Vols. 8vo. price 10 s.

\* 22. The Use and Intent of Prophecy in the several Ages of the World, in six Discourses deliver'd at the *Temple-Church* in *April* and *May* 1724. Published at the Desire of the Masters of the Bench of the two Hon. Societies. To which are added four Dissertations, &c. By *Thomas Sherlock*, D. D. Dean of *Chichester* and Master of the *Temple*, now Lord

Bishop of *Bangor*. The third Edition with large Additions. One entire Dissertation being added. Printed for *J. Pemberton*, 8vo. price 4 s. 6 d.

\* 23. The three celebrated Plays of that excellent Poet. *Ben. Johnson*, viz. 1. *Fox*. 2. *Alchymist*. 3. *Silent Woman*. To which is added, a true and exact Catalogue of all the Plays, and other Dramatick Pieces that were ever yet printed in the *English Tongue* to this present Year 1732. Price 3 s. 6 d. The Catalogue to be had alone, price 6 d. Printed for *W. Feales*.

24. The Case of the Salt-Duty and Land-Tax offer'd to the Consideration of every Freeholder. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6 d.

25. Reflections on the Letter to Dr. *Waterland* and the Defence of it. Printed for *J. Watts*, price 6 d.

26. The Excellency and Advantage of the Gospel Dispensation, compared with the Law of *Moses*, the Light of Nature, the Inventions of Men, and the Dominion of Sin. Being more especially intended as a Caveat against Infidelity, by showing the great Expediency and Usefulness of Revelation, and the peculiar Excellency of the Christian Revelation, in a Way consistent with the general Goodness of God. By *Robert Emms*. Printed for *J. Gray*, price 1 s.

27. The Blessedness of Giving above that of Receiving. A Sermon preached at the Tabernacle at *Blandford*; soon after a Distribution of Part of the Charitable Collections made for the Relief of the distressed Sufferers there. By *George Conway*, M. A. Master of the Free-School, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. *John Earl of Sandwich*. Printed for *S. Austen*, price 6 d.

28. The great Mischiefs of Detraction and Evil-speaking, with an Enquiry into the Motives and Inducements to them. A Sermon preached in the Parish-Church of *Batley* in *Yorkshire*, on Sunday Oct. 26, 1729.

By

By *Joseph Thorns*, A. B. Curate of *Slargbwaith* in *Yorksire*. Printed for *S. Austen*, price 6d.

29. A Play-Book for Children, to allure them to read as soon as they can speak plain. Composed of small Pages, on purpose not to tire Children; and printed with a fair and pleasant Letter; the Manner and Method plainer than any yet extant. Printed for *J. Clarke* in *Duck-lane*, price 4d.

30. *Remarques Historiques & Critiques sur l'Histoire de Charles 12. Roi de Suede*, par *M. de Voltaire*; pour servir de supplement a cet ouvrage, par *M. de la Motraye*. A quoi l'on a joint le veritable Portrait de *Charles 12.* Sold by *Peter Dunoyer*.

31. A Report from the Committee to whom all the Books, Instruments, and Papers relating to the Sale of the Estate of *James* late Earl of *Derwentwater* were referr'd. Printed for *R. Williamson*, price 1s.

32. *Desiderata Curiosa: Or a Collection of divers scarce and curious Pieces* (relating chiefly to Matters of *English* History) in six Books. Containing the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh's* Life with Notes from his own Manuscript Diary, &c. and upwards of 160 choice Tracts, Memoirs, Letters, Wills, Epitaphs, and other valuable Papers, &c. By *Francis Peck*, M. A. Rector of *Godeby* near *Melton* in *Leicestershire*. Folio. pr. 16s.

33. An Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments and the Choice of them according to the different Constitutions of human Bodies, &c. By *John Arbuthnot*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society. The second Edition, to which is added, practical Rules of Diet in the various Constitutions and Diseases of human Bodies. Printed for *J. Tonson*.

N. B. The practical Rules of Diet, &c. are sold separate to perfect the former Edition, price 2s. 6d.

34. A Letter to a Freeholder on

the late Reduction of the Land-Tax to one Shilling in the Pound. By a Member of the House of Commons. Printed for *J. Peel*, price 1s.

35. An Apology for the Church of *England*, in a Letter to the Author of the Enquiry into the Causes of the Decay of the Dissenting Interest. Printed for *E. Midwinter*, price 1s.

36. Animadversions on a Paper in the *London Journal* of Saturday, Feb. 26. which charges the Ruin of the Family of the *Stuarts* upon the Church, and upon their trusting to the Maxim No BISHOP, No KING. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 4d.

37. A Poem to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* on his Birth-day, April 15. 1732. By *Stephen Duck*. Printed for *J. Jackson*, and sold by *J. Peel*, price 4d.

38. An Expostulatory Letter to *Mr. Daniel Neal*, upon Occasion of his publishing the History of the *Puritans* or Protestant Nonconformists. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

39. A Letter to the Author of Christianity as old as the Creation, upon the Immorality of Fornication. With Remarks upon *Jephthah's* Vow, and upon *Israel's* borrowing Jewels of *Egypt*. By *Anthony Holbrook*, Rector of *Waltham Parva* in *Essex*. Printed for *J. and J. Knapton*, pr. 6d.

40. A Letter to the Men's Meeting of the People called Quakers in *Bristol*. Being a full Answer to so much of their primitive Testimony publish'd the 3d of the 11th Month 1731, as relates to the Language we address Mankind in general in. Wherein also contrary to their Assertion, is plainly proved, that the Penmen of holy Scripture did make a Difference between a Magistrate or a great Man and a common Man: And that the former was address'd and spoke of in the plural Number. By a Friend of Truth. Printed for *H. Whitridge*, price 4d.

41. The Reigns of King *Edward* 1<sup>st</sup>. and so far of King *Edward* 3<sup>rd</sup>.



relates to the Lives of *Piers Gaveston*, *Hugh de Spencer*, and *Roger Lord Mortimer*. With Remarks thereon. Adapted to the present Times. Humbly address'd to all his Majesty's Subjects of *Great Britain*, &c. By *J. Adamson*. Printed for *J. Millan*, pr. 1s.

42. A Detection of the State and Situation of the present Sugar-Planters of *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Islands*; with an Answer to this Query, Why does not *England*, or her Sugar-Islands, or both, make and settle more Sugar-Colonies in the *West-Indies*? Written by an Inhabitant of one of his Majesty's *Leeward Caribbee Islands*; and humbly dedicated to the Right Hon. Sir *Robert Walpole*. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

43. Historical and Critical Remarks on the History of *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden*, by *M. Voltaire*, designed as a Supplement to that Work. In a Letter to the Author. By Mr. *A. de la Motraye*. Translated from the *French*. With the Effigies of the King of *Sweden* from an original Picture. Printed for *T. Warner*, price 1s. 6d.

44. The Benefit of Dying: Or the good Man's Comfort against the Terrors of Death consider'd; in a Sermon preached before the antient Corporation of *New Woodstock*, on Sunday March 19, 1731-2. By *Peter Du Bois*, A. M. Master of the Free-School of the said Corporation. Printed for *S. Austen*, price 6d.

45. A Council of Women. To which is added the Miser's Praise of Gold, &c. Printed for *J. Peel*, price 1s.

46. A Dissertation: Or Enquiry concerning the canonical Authority of the Gospel according to *St. Matthew*; and the Reasons upon which it hath been antiently rejected by *Hereticks*; occasioned by a late Pamphlet entitled *a third Pastoral Letter*, &c. Printed for *T. Warner*, price 1s.

47. The Whetstone: A Proposal of a new Scheme of Grammar and

Method of Instruction; by which the Grounds of a Language may be learned in a few Hours so as to read an Author, and write intelligible. With a Specimen of the Design, in a System of *French Rudiments*, containing a full Account of the Grounds of that Language in five Pages. By Mr. *Lowe of Hammersmith*. Sold by *J. Noon*, price 6d.

\* 48. The Platonic Lovers; consisting of original Letters in Prose and Verse; that pass'd between an *English Lady* and an *English Gentleman* in *France*, under the borrowed Names of *Clio* and *Strephon*, &c. The third Edition. Printed for *J. Wilford* and *R. Chandler*, price 2s.

49. The Charing-Cross-Medley. Being a Collection of Poems, Songs, Epigrams, Epitaphs and Epistles, satirical, jocose, humourous, and diverting, never before printed. Sold by *S. Slow*, price 1s.

50. An exact Copy of some genuine Letters wrote by the late unhappy Mr. *Smith* Bookbinder in *Southwark*, just before his fatal Catastrophe, wherein are assigned the Reasons which induced them to commit so unparalell'd a Murder on themselves and their Infant. Printed from the Originals, as produced at the Coroner's Inquest by one of the Evidences, price 6d.

51. The Progress of a Harlot. As she is described in six Prints by the ingenious Mr. *Hogarth*. Printed for *E. Rayner*, price 1s.

52. Boeticorum Liber: Or a new Art of Poetry; containing the best Receipts for making all Sorts of Poems, according to the Modern Taste. In two Cantoes. *Dublin* printed; *London*, reprinted for *J. Roberts*; price 6d.

53. A Muse in Livery. A Collection of Poems on various Subjects. Printed for *J. Nourse*, price 1s. 6d.

54. Hurlo-Thrumbo's Lucubrations. Being a Letter from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in Town.

By *Joseph Thorns*, A. B. Curate of *Slarghwaith* in *Yorkshire*. Printed for *S. Austen*, price 6d.

29. A Play-Book for Children, to allure them to read as soon as they can speak plain. Composed of small Pages, on purpose not to tire Children; and printed with a fair and pleasant Letter; the Manner and Method plainer than any yet extant. Printed for *J. Clarke* in *Duck-lane*, price 4d.

30. *Remarques Historiques & Critiques sur l'Histoire de Charles 12. Roi de Suede*, par *M. de Voltaire*; pour servir de supplement a cet ouvrage, par *M. de la Motraye*. A quoi l'on a joint le veritable Portrait de *Charles 12.* Sold by *Peter Dunoyer*.

31. A Report from the Committee to whom all the Books, Instruments, and Papers relating to the Sale of the Estate of *James* late Earl of *Derwentwater* were referr'd. Printed for *R. Williamson*, price 1s.

32. *Defiderata Curiosa: Or a Collection of divers scarce and curious Pieces* (relating chiefly to Matters of *Englisch* History) in six Books. Containing the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh's* Life with Notes from his own Manuscript Diary, &c. and upwards of 160 choice Tracts, Memoirs, Letters, Wills, Epitaphs, and other valuable Papers, &c. By *Francis Peck*, M. A. Rector of *Godeby* near *Melton* in *Leicestershire*. Folio. pr. 16s.

33. An Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments and the Choice of them according to the different Constitutions of human Bodies, &c. By *John Arbuthnot*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society. The second Edition, to which is added, practical Rules of Diet in the various Constitutions and Diseases of human Bodies. Printed for *J. Tonson*.

*N. B.* The practical Rules of Diet, &c. are sold separate to perfect the former Edition, price 2s. 6d.

34. A Letter to a Freeholder on

the late Reduction of the Land-Tax to one Shilling in the Pound. By a Member of the House of Commons. Printed for *J. Peel*, price 1s.

35. An Apology for the Church of *England*, in a Letter to the Author of the Enquiry into the Causes of the Decay of the Dissenting Interest. Printed for *E. Midwinter*, price 1s.

36. Animadversions on a Paper in the *London Journal* of Saturday, Feb. 26. which charges the Ruin of the Family of the *Stuarts* upon the Church, and upon their trusting to the Maxim *No BISHOP, No KING*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 4d.

37. A Poem to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* on his Birth-day, April 15. 1732. By *Stephen Duck*. Printed for *J. Jackson*, and sold by *J. Peel*, price 4d.

38. An Expostulatory Letter to *Mr. Daniel Neal*, upon Occasion of his publishing the History of the *Puritans* or Protestant Nonconformists. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

39. A Letter to the Author of Christianity as old as the Creation, upon the Immorality of Fornication. With Remarks upon *Jephthah's* Vow, and upon *Israel's* borrowing Jewels of *Egypt*. By *Anthony Holbrook*, Rector of *Waltham Parva* in *Essex*. Printed for *J. and J. Knapton*, pr. 6d.

40. A Letter to the Men's Meeting of the People called Quakers in *Bristol*. Being a full Answer to so much of their primitive Testimony publish'd the 3d of the 11th Month 1731, as relates to the Language we address Mankind in general in. Wherein also contrary to their Assertion, is plainly proved, that the Penmen of holy Scripture did make a Difference between a Magistrate or a great Man and a common Man: And that the former was address'd and spoke of in the plural Number. By a Friend of Truth. Printed for *H. Waitridge*, price 4d.

41. The Reigns of King *Edward Ild.* and so far of King *Edward Ild.*



as relates to the Lives of *Piers Gaveston*, *Hugh de Spencer*, and *Roger Lord Mortimer*. With Remarks thereon. Adapted to the present Times. Humbly address'd to all his Majesty's Subjects of *Great Britain*, &c. By *J. Adamson*. Printed for *J. Millan*, pr. 1s.

42. A Detection of the State and Situation of the present Sugar-Planters of *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Islands*; with an Answer to this Query, Why does not *England*, or her Sugar-Islands, or both, make and settle more Sugar-Colonies in the *West-Indies*? Written by an Inhabitant of one of his Majesty's *Leeward Caribbee Islands*; and humbly dedicated to the Right Hon. Sir *Robert Walpole*. Printed for *J. Wilford*, price 1s.

43. Historical and Critical Remarks on the History of *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden*, by *M. Voltaire*, designed as a Supplement to that Work. In a Letter to the Author. By Mr. *A. de la Motraye*. Translated from the *French*. With the Effigies of the King of *Sweden* from an original Picture. Printed for *T. Warner*, price 1s. 6d.

44. The Benefit of Dying: Or the good Man's Comfort against the Terrors of Death consider'd; in a Sermon preached before the antient Corporation of *New Woodstock*, on Sunday March 19, 1731-2. By *Peter Du Bois*, A. M. Master of the Free-School of the said Corporation. Printed for *S. Austen*, price 6d.

45. A Council of Women. To which is added the Miser's Praise of Gold, &c. Printed for *J. Peel*, price 1s.

46. A Dissertation: Or Enquiry concerning the canonical Authority of the Gospel according to *St. Matthew*; and the Reasons upon which it hath been antiently rejected by *Hereticks*; occasioned by a late Pamphlet entitled *a third Pastoral Letter*, &c. Printed for *T. Warner*, price 1s.

47. The Whetstone: A Proposal of a new Scheme of Grammar and

Method of Instruction; by which the Grounds of a Language may be learned in a few Hours so as to read an Author, and write intelligible. With a Specimen of the Design, in a System of *French Rudiments*, containing a full Account of the Grounds of that Language in five Pages. By Mr. *Lowe of Hammersmith*. Sold by *J. Noon*, price 6d.

\* 48. The Platonic Lovers; consisting of original Letters in Prose and Verse; that pass'd between an *English Lady* and an *English Gentleman* in *France*, under the borrowed Names of *Clio* and *Strepbon*, &c. The third Edition. Printed for *J. Wilford* and *R. Chandler*, price 2s.

49. The Charing-Cross-Medley. Being a Collection of Poems, Songs, Epigrams, Epitaphs and Epistles, satirical, jocular, humourous, and diverting, never before printed. Sold by *S. Slow*, price 1s.

50. An exact Copy of some genuine Letters wrote by the late unhappy Mr. *Smith* Bookbinder in *Southwark*, just before his fatal Catastrophe, wherein are assigned the Reasons which induced them to commit so unparallel'd a Murder on themselves and their Infant. Printed from the Originals, as produced at the Coroner's Inquest by one of the Evidences, price 6d.

51. The Progress of a Harlot. As she is described in six Prints by the ingenious Mr. *Hogarth*. Printed for *E. Rayner*, price 1s.

52. Boeticorum Liber: Or a new Art of Poetry; containing the best Receipts for making all Sorts of Poems, according to the Modern Taste. In two Cantoes. *Dublin* printed; *London*, reprinted for *J. Roberts*; price 6d.

53. A Muse in Livery. A Collection of Poems on various Subjects. Printed for *J. Nourse*, price 1s. 6d.

54. Hurlo-Thrumbo's Lucubrations. Being a Letter from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in Town.

Very proper to be bound up with a Pamphlet nonsensically entitled, a true State of the Case between the *British* Northern Colonies, and the Sugar-Islands in *America*, impartially consider'd without Respect to the Bill now relating to the Sugar Trade. Printed for *T. Reynolds*, price 3d.

55. An Answer to Mr. *Fog's* Sham-Proposal for erecting a Statue to the Memory of *K. William*. In a Letter to a Gentleman in the Country. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

56. The History of the Abdication of *Victor Amadeus*, late King of *Sardinia*, with his Confinement in the Castle of *Rivole*; shewing the real Motives which induced that Prince to resign the Crown in Favour of his Son *Charles Emanuel* the present King: As also how he came to repent of his Resignation, with the secret Reasons that urged him to attempt his Restauration. In a Letter from the Marquis de *T—— a Piemontois*, now at the Court of *Poland*, to the Count de *C——* in *London*. Printed for *J. Harbert*, price 1s.

57. The Comedian: Or Philosophical Enquirer. N<sup>o</sup> 1. For *April* 1732. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

58. A Letter from *Caleb D'Anvers* of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq; to Mr. *Shimei Troublemwater* of *Hockley in the Hole*. Printed for *J. Peel*, price 6d.

59. Full Instructions for Country-Gentlemen, Farmers, Graziers, Farriers, Carriers, Sportsmen, &c. Being a very curious Collection of well-experienced Observations and Receipts for the Cure of most common Distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs and Dogs, digested under their pro-

per Heads; many of which have been practis'd for many Years with great Success, and the rest taken from the latest and most approved Authors, &c. By a Society of Country-Gentlemen, Farmers, Graziers, Sportsmen, &c. Printed for *T. Astley*, price 1s.

60. The Nature of the Charitable Corporation, and its Relation to Trade consider'd. In a Letter to a Member of Parliament. Printed for *A. Millar*, price 6d.

61. Revelation examin'd with Candour. Or a fair Enquiry into the Sense and Use of the several Revelations, expressly declared or sufficiently imply'd to be given to Mankind from the Creation, as they are found in the Bible. By a profess'd Friend to an honest Freedom of Thought in religious Enquiries. Part 1. Containing Dissertations upon the several Revelations from the Creation to the Flood inclusive. Printed for *C. Rivington*, pr 4s. 6d.

62. The History of *Essex*: Containing, 1. Doomsday of *Essex*. 2. History of the Manours, &c. 3. Antiquities, &c. With a large Introduction concerning the State of the County from *Julius Caesar's* Invasion to the present Time. Digested and improved by *N. Tindal*, Vicar of *Great Waltham*, from Materials collected by *J. Jekyl* of *Brook- ing*, *J. Oddy*, late Rector of *Pamfield*, and particularly by *W. Holman*, late of *Halsted*, who spent 20 Years in making Collections for this Work. N<sup>o</sup> 1. Containing the History of *Felsted* and *Pamfield*, with a large Map of the Hundred of *Hinckford*. Price 1s. 6d. Sold by *J. and J. Knapton*.